

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

LADAKH TAHSIL

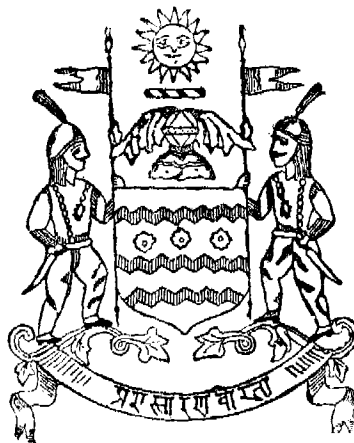
BY

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SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW.



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ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF

LADAKH TAHSIL.

Introduction.—I submitted a combined Preliminary Report for the Ladakh Tahsil and the Zanskar Ilaka of Tahsil Kargil, and it was intended to write one Assessment Report for both the tracts. But the progress of the measurements was stopped in the Zanskar Ilaka in the month of Assuj last year owing to early snowfall, and as the open season in Zanskar is of very short duration, the work could not be resumed there before the commencement of Sawan this year. As the measurements and *takmil* work have been finished in the Ladakh Tahsil and early orders are required on the proposed assessments, for the preparation of *jamabandi* and *fard bakh*, etc., it seems unnecessary to wait for the completion of measurements in Zanskar. Also as Zanskar forms part of the Kargil Tahsil, and has a distinct revenue history of its own, it will be more convenient to write a separate Assessment Report for the Ilaka. The present report relates, therefore, to Tahsil Ladakh only.

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

1. *Natural features, etc.*—The general description, climate, rainfall, population, revenue history, general conditions and tenures, etc., of the tract under report, were fully set forth in my Preliminary Report, which may be read with the Assessment Report, and the contents of which it would be superfluous to repeat here. Regarding the subject discussed in the Preliminary Report, I shall only add further remarks when necessary. As no orders have yet been passed on the Preliminary Report, I shall repeat in the Assessment Report all points requiring formal sanction of higher authorities.

I append herewith a map showing the boundary of the tahsil, its natural divisions, principal mountain ranges, rivers, nullahs and villages.

2. *Boundary.*—I may remark here that the boundary with Tibet, shown by the map attached to this report, does not correspond with that marked on the Government survey sheets which is not correct. This fact came to Settlement Commissioner's notice during his tour in Ladakh last year, when a corrected boundary line was marked by him and sent to me for further enquiries on spot. My enquiries shewed that the boundary line, marked by Settlement Commissioner, was fairly correct, and only a few unimportant alterations were made by me and reported to him. Thus the boundary line, corrected last year, has been followed in the map appended to the Report. This line was roughly drawn without regular survey on the spot and cannot be regarded as a thoroughly precise boundary. There have been no boundary disputes on the Lhasa frontier, and the existing boundary seems to be well understood by subjects of both the State and the Lhasa Governments, but it seems desirable that the boundary line may, in future, be definitely and authoritatively settled with the mutual consent of the Governments concerned, I would, therefore, recommend that necessary action may be taken in this direction to prevent any possible friction in future. The State village of Mansar is situated within the Lhasa territory and its present assessments will be discussed in proper place.

3. *Classification of villages.*—A division of the Tahsil into assessment circles is impossible in this country, and hence no assessment circles are shewn in the map. The classification of villages, adopted for assessment purposes, has been fully discussed in paragraph 24 of the Preliminary Report. Classification of villages was made on similar lines in the settlement of Baltistan, and revision of assessments in Ladakh, but each village was taken as a unit for purposes of classification, and all the *muhallas* attached to a village were placed in the same class as the principal village. This classification rendered the

calculation of fair half net assets and village assessments quite unreliable, as no fair rates could be equally applicable to the principal villages and their distant *muhallas* and *bruk* areas situated at a much higher altitude near the sources of the irrigation nullahs. Most of the complaints in Baltistan were due to the principal fertile villages, and the higher and poorer *muhallas* being treated alike. I considered it necessary, therefore, to place each important *muhalla* of a village in the class to which it really belonged, in view of its height, productive capacity, and other general considerations, discussed in paragraph 24 of the Preliminary Report. This classification renders the preparation of general statistics very complicated, but in the absence of such a classification, it would be impossible to calculate fair half net assets rates, or work out a fair assessment for different *muhallas* included in an estate. It is not necessary to place separate assessment on each *muhalla*, but a fair demand for an estate cannot be worked out unless the difference in capacity of the different *muhallas* has been taken into account. This method was approved by the Settlement Commissioner last year, and has been followed by me, in spite of a good deal of labour, which the system involves.

To have a clear record of the proposed classification, I have appended a list as Appendix A showing the classification of all the principal villages and the various *muhallas* attached thereto. The first class villages can be traced along the river banks from Saspul to Dah in the Lower Indus Valley and from Diskit to Begdung in the Nubera Valley. Even in these valleys poorer villages intervene, the capacity and classification of which has been fully discussed in the *Haisiat Dehi* notes. The second class villages will be seen in or near the Indus or Nubera Valleys from Upshe to Bazgo in Central Ladakh, and from Khemi to Skoru in Nubera. The third class villages are scattered all over the tahsil, but will be chiefly found in Tonktse and Rung Ilakas, and in the side nullahs flowing into the Indus and Nubera rivers. Similarly the fourth class villages and *muhallas* cannot be traced in a well defined tract, but are situated promiscuously at the top ends of the various nullahs and at a much higher altitude than the principal villages. Most of them lie at the foot of the snow-covered hills, and suffer from severe cold. All such areas receive little attention and less manure, and hence the crops are uncertain. Fields are often left fallow, and water supply is late owing to the snow not melting in time.

It is interesting to note that crops flourish well and are pretty secure in some of the high third class villages like Nimamud, Shushal and Koyal, the altitude of which is from 14,000 to 15,000 feet. Cultivation in some villages is perhaps the highest in the world. A species of giram called yangma is grown here and the crop is pretty secure, provided the valley is open and supply of water and manure sufficient. It may be noted here that according to the proposed classification some of the general statistics regarding population and size of holdings, etc., cannot be worked out properly for each class as a whole, as most of the assamis reside in the first or second class villages, and own lands in distant *muhallas* placed in the third or fourth class, but this deficiency has been made up by preparation of very complete *Haisiat Dehi* notes, to which all the necessary statistics have been attached. Also care has been taken to differentiate between the capacity of estates placed in the same class, which have been described in the *Haisiat Dehi* notes as good, bad, or average villages of their class.

4. *Classification of soils*.—Classification adopted by me was approved by the Settlement Commissioner in 1963. It was discussed in my *Hadait-i-Paimaish* and paragraph 25 of the Preliminary Report, and no further remarks are needed on this subject.

With regard to clause (v) of the above paragraph, I may note that the total cultivated area returned as Sasik is 641 acres, and hence no alteration is required in the classification adopted.

5. *Rainfall and climate*.—I may add under this head that the last winter was a mild one. The total rainfall, including snowfall converted into rain, during the year 1907 was 7.69, which is rather above the average of the past five years. The summer rains of this year have beaten the record of

previous years, the total rainfall in Leh during the last two months being 3·5, but this has been an untimely blessing, and the Rabi crops in some lower villages have been damaged to some extent. During the years 1963 and 1964 the amount of snowfall has been sufficient to maintain supply of water for irrigation purposes.

6. *Population*.—No further remarks are required regarding character of inhabitants. The census taken by the settlement establishment has not yet been finally attested. The figures reported seemed to me unreliable, and opportunity will be taken, during the progress of *Tasdik-i-Akhir* operations, of taking a careful census of the tract under report.

CHAPTER II.—EXPIRING SETTLEMENT.

7. *Revenue and Political History*.—A short sketch of revenue and political history of this tahsil is given in paragraph 10 of the Preliminary Report, and I would only add here some remarks about the current demand and the working of the expiring settlement.

8. *Current demand*.—Mr. Clarke has made the following remarks regarding his assessments in his letter No. 1368, dated 8th December 1902 :—

“The new revenue amounts to Rs. 51,115-12-0 and the fixed grazing fees to Rs. 3,338-4-0. The land revenue is therefore reduced by Rs. 1,800-9-9. Last year's grazing demand was Rs. 3,751-9-0, but out of this Rs. 768-3-0 was not paid by the Hemis monastery, and the net income was, therefore, Rs. 2,983-6-0, so that the net loss of revenue when land revenue and grazing fees are taken to-gether amounts to Rs. 1,445-11-9 only, a very small decrease, but in my opinion an absolutely necessary one. Against this is to be set the gain arising from the resumption of muafis held without proper title, or much in excess of the grant, so that the net result of settlement should be a slight gain to the State, and this gain will be consistent with some relief to the cultivators.”

This is not very clear, but Mr. Clarke's assessment is given in the *kistbandi*, the entries of which are as follows :—

Particulars.								Amount.		
								Rs. a. p.		
Cash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,166	10	9
Grazing fee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,338	4	0
Grain (3,096 maunds 5 seers) at 20 seers per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,192	4	0
Fuel 5,555 maunds 31 seers 4 chhataks at 2 maunds per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,777	14	3
Total								53,475	1	0

A further reduction of Rs. 20-9-6 was made in the grazing fee which reduced the total revenue to Rs. 53,454-7-6. This excluded *jagirs* and *muafis*, orders on which were not received till the year 1960. The following table gives slight variations in demand from 1960 to 1964. The items of increase are very small and relate chiefly to new revenue placed on mills and on land acquired under Regulation No 6.

Year.	REVENUE.						Total.	Muafi and Jagir	Lambardari fee.	Grazing fee.	Total.	REMARKS.													
	Cash.	Grain.	Firewood.	Rs.	a.	p.																			
							Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.		p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Kharif 1960 and Rabi 1961	40,097	12	9	6,192	4	0	2,777	14	3	49,067	15	0	7,921	7	7	1,219	10	0	3,338	4	0	61,547	4	7	Note by Settlement Commissioner's office. The Settlement Officer has subsequently reported that the figures for land revenue given in this statement have been found to include the following items: assessment of mills Rs. 86; Salt tax on Karzok and Samad Kukchen villages Rs. 40; jama of village Mansar in Tibet Rs. 278-12-0; lambardari fees on grazing revenue Rs. 20-9-6. Adding to these the grazing revenue shown in the statement, the total deductions amount to Rs. 3,743, leaving Rs. 57,848 as the correct current land revenue demand in Ladakh. No details are available for consequent corrections in paragraphs 40 to 57, but the differences are unimportant.
Kharif 1961 and Rabi 1962	40,109	6	0	6,192	4	0	2,777	14	3	49,079	8	3	7,923	2	10	1,240	3	6	3,317	10	6	61,560	9	1	
Kharif 1962 and Rabi 1963	40,130	10	3	6,192	4	0	2,777	14	3	49,100	12	6	7,921	8	8	1,240	3	6	3,317	10	6	61,580	3	2	
Kharif 1963 and Rabi 1964	40,016	10	10	6,176	10	6	2,766	2	3	48,959	7	7	8,068	0	2	1,236	12	0	3,317	10	6	61,581	14	3	
Kharif 1964 and Rabi 1965	40,020	14	5	6,168	4	6	2,763	0	6	48,952	3	5	8,084	6	8	1,236	5	6	3,317	10	6	61,590	10	1	

Note by Settlement Commissioner's office.

The Settlement Officer has subsequently reported that the figures for land revenue given in this statement have been found to include the following items: assessment of mills Rs. 86; Salt tax on Karzok and Samad Kuchchen villages Rs. 40; jama of village Mansar in Tibet Rs. 278-12-0; lambardari fees on grazing revenue Rs. 20-9-8. Adding to these the grazing revenue shown in the statement, the total deductions amount to Rs. 3,743, leaving Rs. 57,843 as the correct current land revenue demand in Ladakh. No details are available for consequent corrections in paragraphs 40 to 57, but the differences are unimportant.

9. *Working of the expiring settlement.*—The current demand has been paid without any difficulty, and no necessity has arisen to grant any suspensions or remissions. A sum of Rs. 45-2-0 was only remitted last year, in anticipation of orders, in a muafi case of the Rigzing Gunpa. The number of processes issued since 1959 has been very small. Only in the year 1962, 101 *dastaks* were issued, but this was a bad year and zamindars had suffered heavy losses owing to a severe epidemic among their cattle.

10. *Arrears.*—The arrears of land revenue are very small, as will be shown by the table below :—

No.	Year.	ARREARS.			
		Cash.	Grain.	Firewood.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Before Sambat 1958	17 6 0	...	...	17 6 0
2	1962 ... ..	...	20 0 0	35 1 0	55 1 0
3	1964	64 6 0	19 2 4	21 14 4	105 6 8
	Total	81 12 0	39 2 4	56 15 4	177 13 8

The item No. 1 consists of the following :—

- (a) Rupees 3-12-0 on account of the rent of a house in Leh which no longer exists. Has nothing to do with land revenue.
- (b) Rupees 6 revenue of Zamking, a State area given to zamindars in Chhachot, but subsequently resumed by the State.
- (c) Rupees 7-10-0 due from Tsering Anchuk, late Kardar, who died before 1955, and left no heirs.

These are all old arrears prior to Sambat 1958 and should have been written off in that year.

The item No. 2 relates to the arrears due in respect of the holdings of one Nochun in Mathu. The Assami right of the land is in dispute and the case is under enquiry.

Item No. 3 consists of the following :—

- (d) Rupees 10-6-0 is due from absentees in Chhachot.
- (e) Rupees 52-0-0 due from zamindars of Tanyar. The village is extremely poor, and a few of the villagers have absconded.
- (f) Rupees 43-0-8 is recoverable.

I would therefore recommend that the items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) amounting to Rs. 79-12-0 may be written off.

CHAPTER III.—AREAS.

11. *Areas of Sambat 1958 and Sambat 1964 compared.*—The following table compares in acres, the areas returned at present, with those recorded in Sambat 1958. State gardens and *ul* areas, and other lands not liable to assessment, have not been included in this statement :—

Year.	UNCULTIVATED.							Cultivated.	Total area.
	Unculturable.	CULTURABLE.							
		Unappropriated State waste.	Appropriated waste.	Bezar and safelasar.	Krishnam.	Banjar jadid.	Total.		
Sambat 1958* ... }	94,958	616	9,476	774	...	209	10,368	22,723	128,046
	74.2	.5	7.4	...	...	.2	8.1	17.7	...
Sambat 1964* ... }	54,807	5,270	9,001	787	54	179	15,291	18,895	88,923
	61.6	5.9	10.1	.9	.06	.2	17.2	21.2	...
Increase† ... }	...	4,654	...	713	54	...	4,923	...	...
	...	7.55	...	960.8	...	...	47.5	...	...
Decrease† ... }	40,151	...	475	...	...	23	...	3,828	39,056
	42.3	...	5.4	...	...	11.4	...	16.8	30.5

* Percentage on total area.

† Percentage on figures of Sambat 1958.

These figures will show that there has been a decrease of 39,056 acres or 30.5 per cent. in the total area recorded in 1958. Similarly there is a considerable falling off, both in the cultivated and uncultivated area. I may add here that the records of 1958 were based on the measurement of 1942, and a few villages only were actually measured in 1958. The measurement operations of 1942 were not conducted under proper supervision, and hence the large differences in area figures of the two settlements. I was at first under the impression that the *karam* used in 1942 was 55 inches in length, against the present *karam* of 66 inches, and that this was the cause of large difference in areas. But further enquiries have proved that the same chain has been used in both settlements, and that the difference in areas is due to other causes, which may briefly be noticed below :—

No deductions can be drawn from the large decrease in the unculturable area, as any amount of area may be measured and returned as unculturable in this country. In the present settlement, it has been considered unnecessary to measure the vast sandy areas far from villages and of no possible use to villagers. Strictly speaking, most of the areas returned as unculturable waste, is cultivable, provided means were found to bring the area under irrigation, but water supply in each village has been fully utilized, and there can be little hope of further extension in irrigation, except by State aid.

The decrease in cultivated area is chiefly due to some uncultivated areas having been returned as cultivated in 1942, and no deductions being given for the Banjar areas, included to a large extent in cultivated fields. The large increase in unappropriated waste is due to the fact that most of the Banjar plots, within the village boundaries, were recorded as *shamlat* in 1942. Inqui-

ries have been made in the present settlement, regarding all such areas, which in the absence of actual possession by the zamindars, have been recorded as State waste.

Similarly an increase of 713 acres under Bedzar and Safedazar, owned by villagers, is due to most of such groves being returned as *khalsa* without proper enquiries in 1942.

The following table compares the cultivated area, under different classes of soils in the two settlements;—

Year.	Majing.	Barjing.	Bagh barjing.	Thajing.	Bagh thajing.	Ulthang.	Total.
Sambat 1958* ...	1,780 7'9	12,867 56'6	71 3	5,699 25'1	31 1	2,275 10'	22,723
Sambat 1964* ...	771 4'	10,932 57'9	89 5	4,759 25'2	44 2	2,300 12'2	18,895
Decrease† ...	1,009 56'7	1,935 15'	...	940 16'5	...	...	3,828 16'8
Increase† ...	...	...	18 25'4	...	13 41'9	25 1'1	...

* Percentage on total area.

† Percentage on figures of 1958.

The *kungzhing* class of the last settlement has been eliminated in the present settlement. Hence the area returned under this class in 1958 has been added to that under Barjing, for purposes of comparison. Similarly the area under the two classes, Chas and Sasik, adopted in the present settlement, has been added to that of *barjing* and *thajing*, respectively, of the present returns. The decrease noticeable in *majing* is a clear instance of the want of care, in which soil entries were made in 1942. Each Assami owns only one field of this sacred land, and little alteration could be expected in the area returned under this class. The decrease under *barjing* and *thajing* is due to the general decrease in cultivated area already discussed.

12. *Areas excluded from assessment.*—The table below gives details of the area now returned as not liable to assessment:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNCULTIVATED.					CULTIVATED.							Grand total.
Unculturable.	Bajar kadim.	Bedzar.	Krishnam.	Total.	Barjing.	Bagh barjing.	Thajing.	Bagh thajing.	Chas.	Ulthang.	Total.	
270	137	413	9	829	4	1	3	5	6	322	841	1,170

Some of this area is occupied by different departments of the State, the Joint Commissioners, and the Moravian Missions, who hold certain gardens and lands on contract for a specified period. The remaining area is under State gardens or is held under Regulation No. VI. The *milan rakha* statement

attached to the report, as Statement No. I, shows all the necessary details of areas of 1942, as compared with the present returns, excluding the above areas not liable to assessment.

13. *Correct assessable area.*—The following table shows the actual cultivated and assessable area for each circle, and class of soil as recorded in the present settlement. These figures will be adopted for the purposes of working out revenue rates:—

Assessment circle.	Majing.	Barjing.	Bagh barjing.	Thajing.	Bagh thajing.	Chas.	Sasik.	Ulthang.	Total.
First	77	680	50	371	26	8	78	116	1,404
Percentage	5.4	48.4	3.5	26.4	1.8	.5	5.4	8.2	
Second	354	5,771	87	1,447	14	26	204	1,416	9,269
Percentage	3.8	62.2	.4	15.6	.15	.2	2.2	15.1	
Third	328	4,213	1	1,737	2	13	258	706	7,258
Percentage	4.5	58	...	23.9	...	.1	3.5	9.7	
Fourth	12	220	1	563	2	1	103	62	964
Percentage	1.2	22.8	...	58.3	...	...	10.6	6.4	
Total	771	10,834	89	4,118	44	48	641	2,300	18,895
Percentage	4	57.6	...	21.8	.2	.2	3.4	12.2	

The above will show that the first and fourth circles are much smaller than second and third, and that the second circle is the largest of the four and about equal in area to the remaining three taken together.

Among soils, *barjing* is by far the most predominant class. Most of the land held by zamindars is known to them as *barjing* or middling. Next in order comes *thajing* or distant land. The areas now returned under these classes bear approximately the same ratio to the total cultivated area as that noticeable in the returns of 1958. It will also be observed that most of the *ul* area is taken up by the second circle which is probably due to the fact that most of the second class villages, along the Treaty Road, find a ready market for surplus produce of *ul*. Another reason is that *ul* cannot be grown in most of the high villages in the third and fourth classes.

14. *Increase of cultivation.*—The total increase of cultivation since 1958 is given below:—

Under Regulation No. 6	...	...	40 acres.
Do Nautor	...	...	197 "
Total	...	...	237 "

This gives an increase of only one per cent. on the cultivated area of 1958. Rate of increase cannot be correctly worked out for each circle without tracing every field number, in the old and the new records, as the present classification differs from the old one. The increase, however, is insignificant, and has mostly taken place in the first and second class villages. The new land is generally of poor quality and uncertain irrigation, as every acre of irrigable land has been occupied long ago. For the same reason a substantial extension in cultivation cannot be expected in future, unless State aid is given for construction of new irrigation channels. A rough sketch of irrigation projects is attached to my Preliminary Report.

CHAPTER IV.—CROPS.

15. *Recent harvests.*—I have had occasion to observe only four crops during the progress of the settlement operations in Ladakh in the years Sambat 1963 and 1964. The present harvest of Rabi, Sambat 1965, is also being harvested,

but as the *girdawari* of this harvest will take some time, crop statistics have only been prepared for the two years above mentioned. The *kharif* crop is very unimportant here as *trumba*, *kangni* and *china* are sown in autumn on a very small area in the first and second circles. The crops of Sambat 1964 and 1965 have both been above average; the Rabi of Sambat 1964 being exceptionally good.

16. *Cropped area of Sambat 1964.*—I do not think it right to adopt the average of the cropped areas of recent years for the purposes of the produce estimates, and my calculations will be based on the areas of Sambat 1964 only, which are shown in Statement No. 2 appended to the report. *Jinswar* Statement No. 3 compares the detailed crop returns of Sambat 1959 and 1964. My reasons for adopting the crop returns of 1964 only are given below :—

- (1) The cultivated area returned in 1958 was 22,723 acres as compared with 18,895 acres recorded at present, and this decrease of about 17 per cent, is not due to any actual decrease in cultivation, but is merely the result of the correct measurements of the present settlement. Hence the crop statistics of the recent years, including Sambat 1963, which are based on incorrect area entries of 1958, will only tend to vitiate the result by giving a much higher average of the area under crops.
- (2) Owing to the incompetence of the Patwar Agency employed in this tahsil, no reliable *girdawari* has been done since the year Sambat 1958, and hence the crop returns of these years are not of much value.
- (3) The classification of villages adopted in Sambat 1958 being entirely different from the present one, the acreage under crops in each circle, shown in returns of the previous years, could not be conveniently given under the present classification.

For the above reasons I have decided under advice from the Settlement Commissioner to adopt for the purposes of the produce estimates the crop returns of 1964 only, which are based on the correct measurements of the present settlement, and which have been prepared under proper supervision. I may also add that owing to the limited extent of the cultivated area and the permanent and pretty secure condition of the water supply, fluctuations in cropped area are very insignificant, which makes it unnecessary to take the average of the crop returns of a number of years.

The general character of the cropping is shown in the following statement, which gives in detail the crops, matured and failed in Sambat 1964, on 100 acres of each class of land :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Crops.	First.						Second.						Third.						Fourth.					
	Majing.	Barjing.	Thajing.	Chas.	Sasik.	Uthang.	Majing.	Barjing.	Thajing.	Chas.	Sasik.	Uthang.	Majing.	Barjing.	Thajing.	Chas.	Sasik.	Uthang.	Majing.	Barjing.	Thajing.	Chas.	Sasik.	Uthang.
Giram	51.4	51.5	29.5	...	...	...	45	38.1	23.4	...	12.5	...	76.4	49.3	54.7	...	47.5	...	88.9	85.5	79.5	...	100	...
Wheat	33.8	27.3	38.6	...	24	...	30.7	31.9	38	...	22.5	...	9.6	21.8	13.6	...	14.8	...	...	5	1.8	...	...	...
Barley	4	4.2	2.7	...	...	...	15.8	17	19.6	...	22.5	...	10.2	17	14.7	...	21.3	...	...	4.3	6.9	...	...	...
Pulses	6.8	12.5	15.5	...	28	...	5.6	7.1	11.2	...	12.5	...	2.2	7.9	10.7	...	6.6	...	...	4.8	6	...	...	...
UI	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Other crops and vegetables	2.7	1.7	3.7	87.5	...	...	2	4.3	5.3	100	5	...	1.6	3.2	4.6	100	9.8	...	...	2.2	2.1	...	...	...
Total Rabi crops matured.	98.7	97.3	90	87.5	52	100	99.1	98.4	97.5	100	75	100	100	99.2	98.3	100	100	100	88.9	97.3	98.3	...	100	100
Total failed	1.3	.6	1.5	...	4	...	.6	1	1	...	2.5	...	...	.1	.4	...	...	...	11.1	1.6	3.5	...	...	...
Total Rabi sown	100	92.9	91.5	87.5	56	100	99.7	99.4	98.5	100	77.5	100	100	99.3	98.7	100	100	100	100	98.9	99.8	...	100	100
Trumba	24.3	26.6	11.9	...	44	...	.3	1.2	1.9	...	22.5	...	...	.7	1.2	...	...	...	...	1.6	.2	...	...	...
Kangni and china	2.7	4.8	1.8	12.5	...	...	...	.8	.7	...	...	...	.3	.5	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kharif crops matured	27	31.4	13.7	12.5	44	...	.3	2	2.6	...	22.5	...	.3	1.2	1.7	...	...	...	...	1.6	.2	...	...	...
Total failed	1.4	1.8	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kharif sown	28.4	33.2	14.3	12.5	44	...	.3	2	2.6	...	22.5	...	.3	1.2	1.7	...	...	...	...	1.6	.2	...	...	...
Total Rabi and Kharif	125.7	128.7	103.7	100	96	100	99.4	100.4	100.1	100	97.5	100	100.3	100.4	100	100	100	100	88.9	98.9	96.5	...	100	130
	2.7	2.4	2.1	...	4	...	.6	1	1	...	2.5	...	...	.1	.4	...	...	...	11.1	1.6	3.5	...	...	...
	128.4	131.1	105.8	100	100	100	100	101.4	101.1	100	100	100	100.3	100.5	100.4	100	100	100	100	100.5	100	...	100	100

Note.—The percentages shown in the statement take no account of the cultivated area and are merely intended to show for each soil the ratio of each crop to total cropping of the year. Hence the percentages do not correspond with those given in jinwar or quoted in Assessment chapters.

Note by Settlement Commissioner.—In that case the total should be 100 in every instance. I have been unable to understand this statement. It is not one showing percentage of different crops on area cultivated.

W. S. T.

17. *Crop returns of the last six years compared.*—The following table compares the area under different crops for the years Sambat 1959 to 1964:—

		Crops.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.
RABI CROPS.		Wheat	3,952	4,089	4,103	3,989	4,362	3,785
		Giram	8,063	8,480	8,026	6,456	8,530	6,558
		Barley	3,028	2,703	2,941	2,725	2,738	2,244
		Pulses	2,078	1,696	1,841	1,763	1,069	1,205
		Ul	2,722	2,787	2,817	2,837	2,837	2,292
		Other crops	894	891	888	828	1,394	717
		Total matured	20,737	20,646	20,616	20,598	20,930	16,801
		Total failed	22 1	12 1	17 1	34 2	...	106 7
		Total sown	20,759	20,658	20,633	20,632	20,930	16,907
KHARIF CROPS.		Trumba	398	451	417	441	429	392
		Kangni and china	102	102	173	139	391	56
		Other crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	65
		Total matured	500	553	590	580	820	513
		Total failed ... ..	...	1 2	...	...	1 1	15 26
		Total sown	500	554	590	580	821	528

As already remarked, the *girdawari* work of the years Sambat 1960 to 1962 is unreliable, and area figures are incorrect. Hence no deductions of any value can safely be drawn from this table. The *girdawari* of Sambat 1963 was also done on the old areas and hence the figures do not compare with those of Sambat 1964. However, a comparison of the figures of Sambat 1959 and 1964, after making due allowance for the difference in areas of the two years, will lead to certain conclusions, as *girdawari* of 1959 was done under orders of Mr. Clarke. By roughly reducing the figures of 1959 by 17 per cent., it will be observed that there has been a substantial increase in the cultivation of wheat, which is steadily gaining in popularity owing to the requirements of Treaty Road. Figures for *giram* show a similar increase, while those for barley, pulses, *ul* and others seem stationary, some increase is also noticeable in *trumba* and other *kharif* crops, though it is difficult to say, with certainty, how much of this increase is due to actual extension in cultivation. The figures for *kharaba* are not of much value, as, in spite of frequent instructions and orders, *karkuns* seldom give proper deductions for *kharaba*.

18. *System of cultivation.*—The following points require notice regarding system of cultivation :—

- (i). *Rotation of crops.*—There is no customary rotation of crops in vogue here, except that wheat is not grown on the same soil for more than two or three years, as wheat is believed to weaken the soil. Wheat is often followed by *giram*, but if the soil is much impoverished, *matar* or *sarshaf* are sown for a year, as the roots and leaves of *matar* are believed to strengthen the soil, while *sarshaf* is a crop of very short duration, and the rest thus allowed renovates exhausted strength of the soil. Also wheat is a crop of the longest duration, and allows no time for a second crop. Hence preference is given in *dofarli* villages to *giram*, which is followed by *trumba*, *china* or *kangni*.
- (ii). *Sowing.*—Seed is sown broadcast in the lower first class villages according to the *chhatta* system of the Punjab, but in all villages of the other circles it is poured into the furrow in a much larger quantity. The zamindars say that it is necessary to sow a large quantity of seed in higher villages to make allowance for possible failures, as a part of the seed grain often fails to germinate on account of cold.
- (iii). *Ploughing.*—Ploughing is done only twice, which is quite insufficient, but zamindars say that they cannot afford to do more, as the number of plough bullocks is very small. First ploughing is done after the crop is harvested, while the second is done at the time of sowing the seed. The first ploughing is sometimes dispensed with by a poor Assami, who barely scratches the surface of the soil only once at the time of sowing.
- (iv). *Watering.*—Watering is done very frequently, the first before sowing, the second a month after sowing, and the rest at intervals of 8 to 15 days or so. The crops are sure to dry up if no watering is done for a month.
- (v). *Manure.*—Ten to twelve maunds is considered the standard manure for one *khal* of land, but many poor Assamis cannot afford this and go much below the standard. *Giram* is the best manured crop in all circles, but zamindars of Leh supply the same amount of manure to wheat. Barley comes next, while the other crops require no manures. As crops do not flourish here in the absence of manure, it is husbanded with great care and supplied to every field, but the thajing plots being comparatively distant receive less manure.
- (vi). *Weeding.*—Weeding is only done in lower villages of the first circle, while it is considered detrimental to the growth of the crops in higher circles, as cold water penetrates into the softened soil and damages the plants.

CHAPTER V.—RATES OF YIELD.

19. *Crop experiments.*—Like most Settlement Officers I have to record my disappointment at the results of the crop experiments which have not been conducted with proper care by some of the subordinate officers. The settlement establishment reached Ladakh rather late in the year 1963 after the crops had been harvested in most villages of the first and second class. Hence twenty-three experiments could only be made during that year. In the spring of 1964 I issued a detailed *Hidait*, containing necessary instructions regarding crop experiments and calling on subordinate officers to conduct experiments for each important staple in each circle and class of soil. But the number of Settlement Naib Tahsildars in Ladakh being only four, eighty-four experiments could only be made in Sambat 1964.

Also the Naib Tahsildari circles being very extensive, owing to the vast distances of villages from each other, all the experiments in a circle could not be personally attended to by the Naib Tahsildars, and were made over to Munsarims in some cases. Again most of the experiments were confined to principal villages, and very few plots were selected in the higher and poorer areas. Further the experiments were mostly made in small plots, as large fields are not often met with in this country. It may also be noted that the years Sambat 1963 and Sambat 1964 were both above average, the latter being exceptionally good and hence the outturn was generally above average. I would also mention that in good years like the last, when little damage is done by a late spring or early winter, the outturn is generally as good in the third class villages as that in the second or first, as the chief drawback of the higher villages is the damage done by excessive cold. For the above reasons, some experiments in higher villages have shown better results than those in the lower ones. It is also well known that nature plays its pranks very often, and refuses to fulfil the requirements of statistics and classification.

Under the circumstances, the results of the crop experiments cannot be taken as the chief guide in fixing average rates of yield, but they will serve as a side light in checking a tendency to take too low or too high rates.

While arranging the data supplied by crop experiments, I noticed that results of crop experiments were shown in some cases according to the former classification of villages, which does not correspond with that now adopted, and hence these results have been re-arranged, and differ to some extent from those submitted in my previous reports to the Settlement Commissioner. The results now obtained are shown in Appendix B, attached to the report.

In view of the guess work nature of the process of working out rates of yield, I have been trying during the last two years to form an idea of the average outturn of different crops in different soils and circles, and have made patient enquiries in almost all the villages inspected by me. Fortunately the zamindars of this country are not much given to telling lies, and a rough uniformity is traceable in the various statements recorded by me in the different *Ilakas*. The villagers' estimates range from two to six *khal*s per *khal*, but this *khal* is a variable quantity: one *khal* is equal to 12 seers, and this seed measure is also used as a land measure to denote the area in which one *khal* of seed is sown. Hence the amount of *khal* as a land measure, varies with the quantity of seed grain sown in different *Ilakas*. As a rule, seed grain is sown here much more profusely, than in the Punjab. But the rate is different in the different *Ilakas*, and hence it is very difficult to fix a precise standard for a *khal*. It usually varies from 12 *marlas* to $1\frac{1}{2}$ *kanals*, in different *Ilakas* in Ladakh, and it requires a good deal of calculation to convert into seers the average estimates of outturn given by the zamindars.

I also asked the Assistant Settlement Officer to independently work out average rates of outturn, and his estimates have been considered by me in fixing my assumed rates.

The rates adopted in Tahsils Kargil and Skardu have also been considered, but I do not place much reliance on these rates, which are too rough, and in most cases distinctly low. For an instance an average rate of 850 seers is conspicuous for its presence in each circle and class of soil. Also uniform rates have been assumed in all cases for different soils in a circle. It would be out of place to criticise the Baltistan rates here, but my object in referring to these rates is merely to show that I consider it unnecessary to follow these rates, to any great extent, in assuming rates for Ladakh.

I proceed now to discuss the average rates of outturn assumed by me. I may state at the outset that, in view of the harvests under observation being much above the average, I have departed rather widely from the results of the crop experiments, and have chiefly been guided in assuming my rates by my personal knowledge of the country and other considerations, discussed in the foregoing paragraph.

20. *Giram*.—Giram, as shown in the margin, accounts for nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total crops raised in this tahsil and is by far the most important staple in all classes of lands and all circles. The data on which the assumed rates

of yield are based are given in the the following table, together with the rates assumed.

GIRAM.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CIRCLE.	Soil.	Area in acres under this crop in each class of soil.	RATES ASSUMED.		By crop experiment.	Statement of zamindars.	Opinion of Assistant Settlement Officer.	Rates assumed.
			Kargil.	Skardu.				
FIRST.	Majing and barjing	379	360	360	802	380	385	420
	Thajing	97	360	360	...	305	308	340
	Sasik ... ..	...	...	...	...	255	154	285
SECOND.	Majing and barjing	2,258	350	360	608	320	385	410
	Thajing	292	350	360	613	256	308	330
	Sasik	5	...	...	...	213	154	275
THIRD.	Majing and barjing	2,188	320	350	480	300	356	380
	Thajing	754	320	350	440	240	284	305
	Sasik	29	...	...	...	200	142	250
FOURTH.	Majing and barjing	167	...	320	...	286	240	260
	Thajing	344	...	320	...	188	192	215
	Sasik	45	...	...	...	155	96	180

Giram is the most popular food and the most important crop of this country, and its cultivation is attended with much labour and care. In most villages it is preferred to wheat, and sown in the best soil. It will be noticed that the rates assumed by me invariably exceed those given by the zamindars and the Assistant Settlement Officer, but it will also be seen that my assumed rates are well below the results of crop experiments. The lower estimates given by the Assistant Settlement Officer and the zamindars are, in all cases, due to the fact that they have deducted seed grain from the average outturn, which I do not think is permissible. These expenses are not shared by the landlord, and are borne exclusively by the tenant. Also it is not customary to make such deductions from average rates of outturn, which must be correctly stated, the expenses of cultivation being separately considered. The same rates have been assumed for *majing* and *barjing*, the distinction between which is merely a religious one, and the produce of which is considered to be equal by all Settlement Officials and zamindars. Again *barjing* and *thajing* are only relative terms, and it would be impossible to estimate precisely their difference of outturn. In most cases their intrinsic quality is about the same, and the only difference is that *thajing* being more distant from village site than *barjing*, receives a little less manure. The zamindars estimate its average produce at about $\frac{4}{5}$ of that

of *barjing* to which the Assistant Settlement Officer and myself agree. The Assistant Settlement Officer's estimate for *sasik* is much lower than mine. He has invariably assumed half the *thajing* rates for this class, on the ground that *sasik* is not sown every year, and hence its produce might be reduced to half the outturn of *thajing*. But this view is not correct, as the cropped area only will be taken into account in preparing the produce estimates, and it is not correct in principle, to reduce average outturn of a class, on the ground that some area under that class is left unsown. The revenue rates on *sasik* will be necessarily reduced, when the assessment, worked out on the cropped area, is spread on the total cultivated area of the class. I have fully discussed the subject with the zamindars, who consider that owing to the rest allowed to *sasik*, its produce is generally as good as that of *thajing*, but in view of the inferior quality of the soil, its average produce may be taken at about $\frac{5}{8}$ of that of *thajing*. I think this view is correct, and have assumed my rates accordingly. The above remarks will apply to all circles, but I may point out here that the Assistant Settlement Officer has adopted similar rates for first and second circles, which does not seem to me correct, as the crops in lower villages of the first class flourish better, and are certainly more secure, than those in the second class. It is true, that there was not much difference between the average outturn of the circles last year, but this cannot always be the case, and in years of late spring and a long winter, the crops must suffer to some extent in the higher second class villages. Hence I have assumed slightly lower rates for the second class. It is unfortunate that no experiments have been conducted in the fourth class, but I have often observed that crops flourish fairly well, if not damaged by early snowfall, which renders cultivation in this class uncertain. The zamindars think that taking account of good and bad years, the average outturn of this class may be put at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *khals* per *khal*, that is, about $\frac{5}{8}$ of the average produce of the first class villages, the rate for which is stated to be 4 *khals*.

21. *What and barley*.—After *giram* wheat is the most important *rabi* crop.

It is steadily gaining in popularity with progress of trade and civilization. The zamindars do not see any virtue in wheat, and prefer *giram* as food, but they find that it fetches a better price than *giram*, and is much appreciated by officials, visitors and traders. It is largely grown in second class villages situated along the Treaty Road. The small area shown in the fourth class really belongs to the first and second circles, the highest and Bruk areas of which have been classed as fourth. The following table gives the necessary data for the rates assumed:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CIRCLE.	Soil.	Area in acres under this crop in each class of soil.	RATES ASSUMED.		By crop experiments.	Statement of zamindars.	Opinion of Assistant Settlement Officer.	Rates assumed.
			Kargil.	Skardu.				
FIRST.	Majing and barjing...	206	350	350	495	360	374	400
	Thajing	127	350	350	...	300	300	320
	Sasik	6	...	...	...	280	150	300
SECOND.	Majing and barjing...	1,868	350	350	*623 589	300	374	395
	Thajing	473	350	350	...	250	300	315
	Sasik	9	...	...	...	225	...	260
THIRD.	Majing and barjing...	890	340	350	...	370	356	350
	Thajing	189	340	350	*388 381	290	284	280
	Sasik	9	...	...	...	200	142	230
FOURTH.	Majing and barjing...	1	...	340	...	220	234	230
	Thajing	8	...	340	...	180	188	185
	Sasik	...	...	...	...	150	94	155

* Wheat above, barley below.

The remarks given in the preceding paragraph will explain the difference between the rates assumed by me and the Assistant Settlement Officer. The difference in my assumed rates for first and second circles is nominal, as the produce of this staple is about equal in both these circles owing to the second class villages being much interested in cultivation of wheat and giving it as much attention as to giram. It will also be observed that crop experiments give a much greater outturn for the second class, but this is due to the large number of experiments having been made in this class against one or the perfunctory experiments conducted in the first class.

Considering the better climate and general security of crops in the first circle as compared with the second, I have assumed a slightly higher rate for the former. My rates for third and fourth classes are slightly lower than those adopted by Assistant Settlement Officer except in case of sasik. This is due to the fact that wheat is a crop which flourishes well in comparatively hot climate, and is always liable to damage in the higher and colder atmosphere of the third and fourth class villages. I have assumed the same rates for wheat and barley after careful enquiries from zamindars who are unanimously of opinion that the produce of wheat and barley is equal in weight though the latter being much lighter gives a greater outturn in bulk. This view is supported by the results of crop experiments which give approximately equal rates of outturn for both the crops.

First circle	...	...	...	...	...	10
Second circle	...	...	...	...	...	6
Third circle	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fourth circle	...	...	...	...	...	5

22. *Pulses*.—The following statement gives necessary data for the rates of outturn for pulses :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CIRCLES.	Soil.	Area in acres under this crop in each class of soil.	RATES ASSUMED.		By crop experiment.	Statement of zamindars.	Opinion of Assistant Settlement Officer.	Rates assumed.
			Kargil.	Skardu.				
FIRST.	Majing and barjing	...	88	350	...	265	308	340
	Thajing	...	51	350	...	265	246	340
	Sasik	...	7	...	...	221	154	285
SECOND.	Majing and barjing	...	412	320	564	265	308	340
	Thajing	...	140	320	...	265	246	340
	Sasik	...	5	...	...	221	154	285
THIRD AND FOURTH.	Majing and barjing	...	325	320	...	88	240	100
	Thajing	...	173	320	360	88	240	100
	Sasik	...	4	...	...	75	120	80

The pulses consist of *matar*, *kars*, *bakla* and *masur*. The rates assumed call for no comment, except that they are well below the results of crop experiments. The low figures given by Assistant Settlement Officer and the zamindars are due to large reductions on account of the seed grain discussed before. It will be noticed that same rates have been assumed by me for the first and second circles. The reason is that the crop does not flourish better in the lower villages, on the other hand it is attacked in the warm villages of the first class by the worm called *pinze*. Also it requires no manure. Hence it gives an

almost equal outturn in *barjing* and *thajing* soils of the first and second circles. In third and fourth classes it is chiefly used as fodder, and hence the very low rates of outturn have been assumed for these circles.

First circle	...	...	...	...	19
Second circle	...	...	...	...	2
Third circle	...	...	...	...	1
Fourth circle	...	...	...	...	1

23. *Kharif crop*.—The following table gives the necessary data for *trumba* and other Kharif crops:—

KHARIF CROPS..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CIRCLE.	Soil,	Area in acres under this crop in each class of soil.	RATES ASSUMED.		By crop experiment.	Statement of zamindars.	Opinion of Assistant Settlement Officer.	Rates assumed.
			Kargil.	Skardu.				
FIRST.	Majing and barjing	223	260	260	410	288	304	300
	Thajing	44	260	260	...	230	244	240
	Sasik	11	...	...	...	102	122	200
SECOND.	Majing and barjing	77	200	260	335	230	304	240
	Thajing	26	200	260	...	184	244	195
	Sasik	9	...	...	...	155	122	165
THIRD AND FOURTH.	Majing and barjing	37	150	200	...	184	230	192
	Thajing	21	150	200	...	147	184	155
	Sasik ... ..	...	...	...	...	129	192	130

The Kharif crops of *trumba*, *china* and *kangni* are of little importance in this tahsil. They are only grown in lower villages of the first class and in a few villages in the other circles. They are much liable to damage from cold winds which set in by the time the crops are harvested. The outturn is really lower than that of other crops. The estimates of Assistant Settlement Officer are based on the average drawn from crop experiments, plus zamindars' statements which is not a safe method of assuming rates of outturn. For second, third and fourth classes my rates are lower than those of Assistant Settlement Officer. The crops do not thrive well in these higher circles owing to excessive cold and early winds.

24. *Ul* is a fodder crop of great value to the zamindars. It occupies a considerable area and is indispensable for the maintenance of cattle and sheep during the winter. As a purely fodder crop, *ul* cannot be fairly assessed. But many villages on or near the Treaty Road in which *ul* is largely grown make handsome profit by sale of *ul* grass to Yarkandi merchants, and traders of Leh. They also collect grazing fees for the ponies allowed to graze in the *ulthang* plots in spring. In view of the above income, it is necessary that light assessment be placed on *ul*. In the distribution of assessments in 1958, the zamindars invariably placed on *ulthang* a light *parta* varying from one to two annas per kanal.

But I must make it clear that *ul* is chiefly used for fodder, and is the mainstay of sheep and cattle, and as grazing fee is separately assessed on

live-stock, it would be apparently unfair to assess the whole of the *ul* produce. I would, therefore, assess only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total produce of *ul*. The zamindars give an average produce of 320 seers per acre, but this seems too low. On the other hand the crop experiments give an average of 1,144 seers per acre, which is too high, as the experiments were generally made in good areas during an exceptionally good year. I would, therefore, take an average rate of 500 seers per acre. In assuming this average I have kept in view the precarious nature of *ul* cultivation in colder villages and also an all round increase of 16 per cent. taken in half assets estimates.

25. Other crops.—Other crops of less importance are <i>sarshaf</i> and vegetables. <i>Sarshaf</i> is the only oil-seed sown in this tahsil. It is raised on small plots and to a very limited extent. Hence it is unnecessary to assume differential rates for this crop. According to zamindars' statement, its average outturn comes to about 100 seers per acre, which seems very low. Two crop experiments give an average outturn of 211 seers. I assume an average rate of 150 seers for all circles and all soils.				
	<i>Sarshaf</i> .			
First circle	7
Second circle	5
Third circle	3
Fourth circle	2

The area under vegetables is insignificant and the crop is generally precarious and chiefly used for home consumption. Vegetables are sold to a small extent in Leh by three or four adjoining villages. I assume a uniform rate of Rs. 5 per acre for vegetables.

CHAPTER VI.—PRICES.

26. *Prices assumed*.—I submitted a separate report to the Settlement Commissioner on the subject of prices which is printed with his remarks in his Review of my Preliminary Report. The rates proposed by me and approved by Settlement Commissioner are given on page 10 of the Review. The rate for *ul* was not then reported, but as I propose to place a light assessment on the produce of this fodder crop, it is desirable to work out its value. I assume, therefore, a rate of 3 maunds per rupee, which is well recognised in Leh, where it is sold to officials and traders. As mentioned in my report, the rate for *masur* is the same as that for wheat. I repeat here the prices proposed last year together with the rate now assumed for *ul*.

RABI CROPS.

1. Wheat	18½ seers.	5. Beans	20 seers.
2. Barley	23½ "	6. Masur	18½ "
3. Gram	21 "	7. Ul	3 maunds.
4. Matar and kars ...	20½ "	8. Sarshaf... ..	12 seers.

KHARIF CROPS.

1. Tramba... ..	34 seers.	2. China & kangni ...	26½ seers.
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While adopting these prices, the Settlement Commissioner remarked as below :—

"No commutation prices were fixed at the Summary Settlement of 1958; but an all-round rate of 20 seers was adopted in assessing the revenue in kind. For comparison we have also the misnamed *khushkharid* rate, which, since 1962, has been 16 seers, though previously much lower: this rate regarded in the light of the undoubted fact that the zamindars would rather keep their grain than part with it at this price, seems to indicate that the Settlement Officer's proposed prices are too low, but perhaps this unwillingness is due rather to the fact that the sales are forced than to the rate at which credit is allowed for them; some allowance may also be made for the inconvenience and loss which seem to be the unavoidable accompaniment of State dealings in grain.....I propose, therefore, to adopt unaltered the prices assumed by the Settlement Officer, in consultation with the local officers and leading landholders; I cannot say that I put forward these proposals with any great degree of confidence that they represent true agriculturist's prices; all that can be said is that on the very meagre information available, they appear to be reasonable, though probably rather low."

My report on prices will show that the necessary material for assuming prices was not at my disposal, and I had little reliable data to work out prices with any amount of confidence. The reports of Settlement Naib Tahsildars were also unsatisfactory. Hence my proposals were merely based on a rough estimate of prices prepared by a Committee of Settlement officials. But in view of the above remarks of the Settlement Commissioner, I have since been making further enquiries into prices. In my capacity of Wazir-i-Wazarat I have had many opportunities of purchasing grain locally for the requirements of the Treaty Road, and after two years' experience of the rates actually prevailing at the harvest time, I have come to the conclusion that the prices previously reported by me were too low. A reference to the tables, attached to my report on prices, will show that the prices ruling in recent years were much higher than those assumed, which were much lowered by the low rates prevailing from Sambat 1954 to 1960. But little reliance can be placed on these low rates of which no record exists. As noticed in my report on prices, the amount of surplus grain in this tahsil is very small and with the steady increase in the Central Asian trade, and the increasing requirements of administration, there can be little reasonable hope of the low rates of 1954 ever prevailing in future.

I may also add that during the years Sambat 1963 and 1964, independent trade in grain sprung up to a small extent owing to good harvests, and the forced system of misnamed "Khushkharidi," purchases at 16 seers per rupee having been given up since last year. I have purchased large quantities of wheat and giram from Kargil and Leh at 11 to 12 seers per rupee at the harvest time and at 6 to 8 seers per rupee in winter.

I give below a table showing prices prevailing at Leh during the five years from Sambat 1961 to 1965 :—

Year.							Wheat.	Giram, Barley and Matar.
Sambat 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{16}{22}$ 18 seers.	18 seers.
Do. 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{14}{20}=16$ "	18 "
Do. 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{8}{16}=10$ "	$\frac{10}{18}$ 12 seers.
Do. 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{8}{16}=10$ "	$\frac{10}{18}=12$ "
Do. 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{8}{16}=10$ "	$\frac{12}{18}=14$ "
Total							64 seers.	72 seers.
Average per year							12.8 "	14.4 "

NOTE.—Cash rates are given above and advance rates below. Ratio of cash and advance transactions being 3 : 1, average is obtained as follows :— $\frac{10}{18} = \frac{(10 \times 3) + 18}{4} = 12$.

The above are Leh rates, and as there is no other grain market in the tahsil, it is impossible to quote reliable rates for any other centre. The Leh rates however generally rule all along the Treaty Road, from Kargil to Nubera, with slight modifications. The trumba and china crops are of much less importance and are never sold in Leh, their cultivation being limited to lower villages in the Nubera and Indus Valleys. But my further enquiries show that the rates for these staples have varied during the last five years from 20 to 16 seers per rupee, which view is supported by the table attached to my report on prices.

The above remarks will show that the prices previously reported by me are much too low as compared with the rates actually prevailing during the past five years, and will bring out a very low half assets assessment. It has also to be borne in mind that if *jinsi* grain is to be taken in future at these rates, the zamindars will consider them most unfair. I shall submit separate proposals regarding the amount and rate of the revenue

grain, but I merely want to point out here that the assumed prices are too low, and cannot fairly be adopted for collections in kind. Taking into consideration any possible fluctuations in future, I think that a rate of 16 seers for wheat and 18 seers for giram, barley and pulses would be fair. These rates give an enhancement of prices at about 16 per cent. as compared with the rates already reported. But it does not seem right at this stage to alter the prices already reported. In view, however, of the prices assumed being unduly low, I would enhance my produce estimates by 16 per cent. The produce estimates will thus work out at a reasonable figure, and half net assets assessment will not be vitiated by low rate of prices assumed.

CHAPTER VII.—CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY AND RENTS.

27. *Cultivating occupancy.*—The Statement No. 4 is appended, showing an abstract of cultivating occupancy of the tahsil. It will be noticed that about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total cultivated area is held by assamis, the rest being cultivated by tenants. The size of ordinary assami holdings generally varies from two to three acres. The average for the whole tahsil comes to 3·7 acres but this includes big holdings of Gunpas and leading *Kalauns*, etc. The following table shows the distribution of cultivated area in large and small holdings :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HOLDINGS NOT EXCEEDING 5 ACRES.			HOLDINGS EXCEEDING 5 ACRES BUT NOT EXCEEDING 10 ACRES.			HOLDINGS EXCEEDING 10 ACRES.			TOTAL.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Average area per holding.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Average area per holding.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Average area per holding.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Average area per holding.
2,963	5,615	1·9	1,338	6,323	4·7	763	6,957	9·1	5,064	18,895	3·7

The average size of a holding given in the last column does not give a correct idea of the average size of an ordinary assami holding. Eliminating the area held by *Gunpas* and other big landholders, as shown in column 8, the remaining area will give average size of a holding at 2·8. It will also be noticed that majority of the agriculturists have very small holdings of the average size of 1·9. It is, however, a consolation to know that these small holdings will be safe from further partition owing to the custom of polyandry.

28. *Tenures.*—The tenures of this tahsil with proposed Tenancy Rules are given in paragraph 29 of the Preliminary Report. Recommendations of the Settlement Commissioner regarding the proposed Tenancy Rules are contained in paragraph 14 of his Review of the Preliminary Report. Orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur are solicited on these rules.

29. *Rents.*—It will be seen from the Statement No. 4 that 16,899 acres, or 89 per cent. of the total cultivated area, is held by self-cultivating assamis, while 1,919 acres only are held by tenants paying rent. A fixed share of produce is paid only on 59 acres. It will also be noticed that half *batai* is the universal rate, and no other share for division of produce is known in this tahsil. The system of lump grain rents is most common and accounts for 1,093 acres. Cash rents are only paid on 332 acres.

Occupancy tenants have not been shown in the statement as *tangih-i-hakuk* will be done in *tasdik-i-akhir* now taken in hand. I think, however, that no useful conclusions can be drawn from this rent data, as no well recognized standard of rents is traceable in any of the *ilakas* under report, and the amount of rent is determined in each case by personal relations of the landlord and the tenant. Necessary data showing cash and kind rents for each circle and class of soil has been shown, for whatever it is worth, in the form of a statement attached to the report as Appendix C. This statement gives most diverging results, and it is useless to attempt to deduce any half net assets rates from this data, a few remarks may, however, be made regarding these rents. The cash rents are generally very low and are taken only in cases when the landlord cannot insist on taking a full fair grain rent. Most of these favourable cash rents are paid to *Gunpas*, to whom some charitable assamis have transferred their assami rights over some lands while retaining possession of such lands on payment of a light cash rent. In other cases, the landlords parted with their lands on receiving a substantial consideration in the past, and levied a nominal rent only as a token of their assami right. I ordered that such nominal rents should be excluded from the rent lists, but it is difficult for the establishment to use proper discretion in such matters. As already stated *chakota* grain rents are mostly taken here. These rents vary from Rs. 3-9-0 to Rs. 10-6-5, for different soils in the second circle, which has the largest area under such rents. In other circles some of the figures appear most incongruous, and it would be waste of time to discuss them.

30. *Kamin dues*.—As stated in my preliminary report, the zamindars of this Talsil are in many respects their own *kamins*, and hence their expenses under this head are nominal. The only agricultural *kamins* are the *shankhan* (carpenter) and the *gara* (blacksmith). They are generally paid in four different occasions, viz., at the time of sowing and harvesting the crops, and at the *Shubla* and *Losar* festivals. These payments are usually small, and vary in different villages. I entrusted this business to the Assistant Settlement Officer, who made enquiries in a large number of villages and classified the dues for each circle. The statistics drawn up by him were further examined by me and found correct. Without going into details, I give below the averages drawn from these statements :—

				Seers per holding.
First circle	...	...	...	24
Second „	...	...	...	16
Third „	...	...	...	9

As most of the chaks in the fourth circle belong to villages situated in other circles, no separate rates were worked out for this circle. I may add here that in addition to the payments made to *shankhan* and *gara*, further small payments are made at the harvest time to beggars and *Lámás*, especially the latter, whose dues are an indispensable charge. The *Lámás* cannot be regarded as agricultural *kamins*, but their spiritual co-operation is considered necessary to keep off heavenly calamities and untimely snowfalls and to ensure successful cultivation of crops. As these dues are invariably paid from the common heap, I make a further deduction of six seers per holding.

The following table shows the percentage of *kamin* dues in each circle :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assessment circle.	Yield per acre.	*Average area per holding.	Total yield per holding.	Average kamin dues per holding.	Percentage of kamin dues.
	Seers.		Seers.	Seers.	
First ...	400	2.6	10,50	30	2.9
Second ...	300	2.1	638	21	3.3
Third ...	240	2.1	510	15	2.9

* This average has been roughly taken by eliminating big holdings.

The above will show that the difference in percentage of *kamin* dues in the different circles is insignificant. Hence I would give a uniform deduction of 3 per cent. in all circles.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

31. *Tribal Distribution.*—The important divisions of the agricultural population and their chief characteristics are given in paragraph 8 of the Preliminary Report. No tribes are known here and hence no tribal statistics can be prepared. The following table compares the area held by the different races :—

Serial No.	Race.			Cultivated area in acres.	Revenue.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Budhiats	...	...	17,070	53,667	11	1
2	Muhammadans	...	...	1,319	3,270	0	6
3	Brakpas	...	...	485	924	15	0
4	Others	...	...	21	45	3	3

Others include a few Christians of Leh and some *Champa* assamis of Rupsho. Ladakhi Budhists are by far the most predominant class holding about 90 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Cultivation is on the whole slovenly, as little weeding is done and the soil is only ploughed once or twice. Hence crops are always mixed with a luxuriant growth of weeds except in a few villages in the lower Indus valley.

32. *Trees.*—Appendix D shows details of fruitful and unfruitful trees. Among the fruitful trees there are 40,033 apricots which is $\frac{3}{10}$ of the total number. The number of fruitful apples is 2,117. Other varieties of fruit trees are grown to a very small extent. But the above figures do not give a correct idea of the produce of fruit in this tahsil, as the fruit in the higher villages is of very inferior quality and often fails to mature. Some income from fruit is only made in the lower villages of first circle below Nimu. Most of the fruit is locally consumed, but a portion of it is brought to market at Leh and sold at very low prices. The price of apples varies from 2 to 4 annas per hundred, and apricots are sold at about half the rate for apples. Oil is also extracted from apricots, but most of this is locally consumed, and a very small portion is sold

to traders and others. I have roughly worked out the total income from fruit trees, which is shown in the following table :—

Circle.	Walnut.	Apple.	Pear.	Apricot.	Peach.	Vines.	Total.
First	582	1,131	172	21,811	68	58	...
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rate	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...
Price	436 8 0	282 12 0	21 8 0	2,726 6 0	1 15 6	21 12 0	3,490 13 6
Second	174	914	12	15,167	2	2	...
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Price	130 8 0	228 8 0	1 8 0	1,895 14 0	0 1 0	0 12 0	2,257 2 0
Third	12	82	3	2,937	...	3	...
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Price	9 0 0	20 8 0	0 0 6	367 2 0	...	1 2 0	398 2 0
Fourth	2	1	...	118	...	...	...
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Price	1 8 0	0 4 0	...	14 12 0	...	...	16 8 0
						Total ...	6,162 9 6

For reasons given in paragraph 23 of the Preliminary Report, I do not propose to place a regular assessment on fruit in this tahsil, but the income from fruit will be taken into consideration in village assessments. I may also add that no assessment was placed on fruit in Baltistan, where fruit of much superior quality is grown in almost all the principal villages. It has also to be borne in mind that the existing assessment of Ladakh is a full one, and no new burdens should be added so far as possible.

Number of unfruitful trees is also given in Appendix D above quoted, as these form a valuable asset in the village economy, and the proportion of revenue to be taken in firewood will be based on the number of unfruitful trees and forest growth in each village.

33. *Live-stock*.—No census of live-stock was apparently carried out in Sambat 1958. *Malshumari* was done by a moharrir in 1953 under the orders of the Governor of Jammu for Nubera, Khardung, Tonktse and Rupsho ilakas only, but no papers are available showing the result of this enumeration. Census of live-stock was taken as usual by the Settlement establishment during the progress of the present operations, but entries were made according to the statement of the zamindars, as the karkuns could not carry out enumeration in the different Nullahs and on hill tops, where the live-stock are taken during the summer. My enquiries in a few villages showed that the census taken by the Settlement establishment was unreliable, and special arrangements were made to take a correct census by appointments of two active local men as *kahcharai munsarims*, and making all kardars and lambardars responsible for showing all haunts of the live-stock to the munsarims. The work of these men has been found satisfactory on a further check by Settlement officials. The enumeration done in each village is attested by lambardars concerned, and villagers cannot complain of the figures being too high. No papers are available showing number of live-stock as returned in Sambat 1953, but it appears from the amount of the

Some of the names given in the above table require explanation. *Lanto* is the common bullock, while *zo* is a hybrid of the *yak* bull and the common cow. Its female is called *zomo*, while female *lanto* and *yak* are called *tulung* and *dimo*, respectively. Ploughing is chiefly done with *zo*. *Yak* is also occasionally put to the yoke, but it is not good for the plough and is often used for carrying in higher villages. A rough estimate of income from live-stock is worked out on the following lines :—

Making allowance for *zomos* and *dimo* not in milk, and taking into account the expenses of their maintenance, the net income from the sale of their butter and milk may be taken at Re. 1-8 per head per annum.

Bulung, Re. 1-4-0 per head from sale of milk and butter. Sheep, annas four from sale of wool and anna one from sale of young stock, total annas five; but annas four per head taken in view of the wool used for domestic purposes. Goat, annas 2 from sale of milk, annas two from sale of young stock, total annas four.

Ponies, asses and *yaks* are used in carrying, and this income will be estimated under that head. The figures of income from live-stock work out as follows :—

Name.	Number.	Income.
		Rs.
Dimos	2,056	3,084
Zomos	419	628
Bulungs	4,028	5,035
Sheep and goats	128,869	32,217
Total ... ..	...	40,964

A reference to the table given above will show that the number of ploughs is 2,771 as compared with 4,410 assami holdings while the number of *zos* is only 1,975 or about $\frac{2}{5}$ of the number of assami holdings. An ordinary assami usually keeps one *zo* for ploughing, and makes up the yoke by borrowing.

34. *Miscellaneous income.*—It is always difficult to draw up reliable estimates of miscellaneous income and those submitted by Naib Tahsildars were dismissed by me as quite untrustworthy. I give below the figures of the mis-

cellaneous income arrived at by me after making personal enquiries from various quarters:—

Source of income.	Amount.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p-	
I.—Carrying traders' goods from Lamauru to Leh	4,000 0 0	About half the carrying done by Kargil people.
Ditto from Leh to Lamauru	1,000 0 0	Most of goods carried by Punjabi merchants <i>via</i> Kullu.
Carrying traders' goods from Leh to Khardung and <i>vice versa</i> .	8,000 0 0	About $\frac{3}{4}$ of this goes to the villages in Ladakh and the rest to those in Khardung Ilaka.
Carrying traders' goods from Khardung to Saser.	8,000 0 0	This income goes to the Nubra villages.
Carrying traders' goods from Saser to Khardung.	4,000 0 0	Ditto.
II.—Carrying for European visitors	4,000 0 0	
III.—Carrying for the Lhasa Mission	4,247 5 0	This income is shared by the Tanktse and Rupsho Ilakas.
IV.—Payment for service :—		
(a) Kardars	1,128 0 0	
(b) Chaprahis, gardeners, dak runners, etc.	400 0 0	
(c) Local muharrirs in State offices ...	150 0 0	
V.—Wages for labour on roads and public buildings,	7,400 0 0	
Total ...	42,325 5 0	
VI.—From live-stock	40,964 0 0	
VII.—From fruit	6,162 9 6	
Grand Total ...	89,451 14 6	

35. *Transfers*.—Statistics showing area transferred cannot be of much interest as sale and mortgage are prohibited here. Transfer of land is, however, allowed in the form of *intakal-i-razamandi*, provided there is no reason to believe

that some pecuniary consideration is at the bottom of the transaction. Mutations so far attested show that 315 acres only have been transferred under the head since 1958. The total number of such mutations is 117 and the areas transferred are usually small. It is not desirable to discourage such transfers here as impoverished assamis, who have no means to cultivate their holdings, sometimes make over their lands to their more prosperous neighbours, who can afford to cultivate the soil and maintain the poor assami.

36. *Gifts to Gunpas.*—*Intakalat-i-razamandi* usually take place among relatives, and are harmless, but in a few cases I have noticed that entire holdings have been made over to *Gunpas* under *intakal-i-razamandi*. As this is a form of charitable gift sanctioned by religion, it seems needless to interfere, but it is necessary to watch the tendency of the leading *Gunpas* to acquire more lands. In the interests of peasantry this tendency should not be allowed to grow to a serious extent, as most zamindars owe large *jinsi* debts to the *Gunpas*, and it is feared that lands may pass to the *Gunpas* in the form of *Intakal-i-Razamandi*, but in reality in settlement of the large *jinsi* debts. I would, therefore, propose that the Wazir should submit in future a statement at the end of each Sambat year showing the area transferred to the *Gunpas* and should it appear that lands are passing to the *Gunpas* to a large extent, necessary measures may be taken to place restrictions on such transfers.

37. *Permanent Alienation of hak-i-kasht mustakil.*—It has come to my notice that occupancy right or *hak-i-kasht mustakil* has been transferred in many cases to traders in Leh in lieu of pecuniary consideration. The possession of land is made over to the purchaser of *Hak-i-kasht mustakil*, who continues to pay to the assami a nominal rent, often falling short of the assessed revenue. Such alienations are permanent or for a specified term of years, but in most cases the transferees manage to continue in possession of the land. Such transactions are in reality tantamount to sale or mortgage, and should be disallowed as they tend to transfer lands from the possession of the improvident peasantry to the wealthy traders of Leh. I verbally discussed this subject with the Settlement Commissioner during his last tour in Ladakh, and the following proposals were agreed to after full consideration:—

- (a). That all permanent alienations of *hak-i-kasht mustakil* hitherto made by consent of parties, should be allowed to stand, and tenants may be recorded as *kashtkar-i-mustakil* in respect of the lands so transferred.
- (b). That no permanent alienations of *hak-i-kasht mustakil* be allowed in future.
- (c). That with a view to enable a poor assami to secure assistance in cultivation of land temporary alienation of *hak-i-kasht mustakil* may be permitted, subject to a limit of 5 years.

I would request that formal sanction may be accorded to these proposals.

CHAPTER IX.—PRODUCE ESTIMATES AND HALF NET ASSETS.

38. *Share of gross produce due to the State.*—As shown in paragraph 30 a deduction of 3 per cent. has been allowed in all circles on account of the *kamin* dues. The remainder divided by two gives the rental or landlord's share, which comes to $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross produce. By taking a half of the rental, again we get the State share at 24.4 per cent. Appendix E is attached showing the usual details of the gross produce and the value of the State share at the rate of $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The State share thus obtained has been enhanced by 16 per cent. to compensate for lowness of prices discussed in paragraph 26.

The result thus obtained is the half assets assessment.

39. *Half net assets rates.*—Taking now the half assets assessment, as given by the produce estimates for each class of soil in each circle and dividing it by the cultivated area, we get the half assets soil rates, which are shown in the following table.

Statement showing half assets assessment :—

1	2	3	4	5
Assessment circle.	Classes of soil.	Cultivated area.	Half assets assessment.	Half assets rates.
First.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Majing and barjing	757	4,575 5 11	6 0 8
	Thajing	371	1,477 0 2	3 15 8
	Chas	9	11 4 5	1 4 0
	Sasik	76	74 3 5	0 15 7
	Ulthang	116	45 5 1	0 6 3
	Total	1,329	6,183 3 0	...
Second.	Majing and barjing	6,125	31,322 12 2	5 1 10.
	Thajing	1,447	5,422 6 1	3 11 11
	Chas	26	33 12 1	1 4 9
	Sasik	204	121 11 8	0 9 7
	Ulthang	1,416	551 10 7	0 6 3
	Total	9,218	37,452 4 7	...
Third.	Majing and barjing	4,541	19,785 13 2	4 5 9
	Thajing	1,737	5,012 13 3	2 14 2
	Chas	13	12 10 7	0 15 7
	Sasik	258	189 13 11	0 11 9
	Ulthang	706	272 11 3	0 6 2
	Total	7,255	25,273 14 2	...
Fourth.	Majing and barjing	232	634 1 8	2 11 9
	Thajing	563	1,144 2 11	2 0 6
	Chas	1	...	...
	Sasik	103	108 8 0	1 0 10
	Ulthang	62	24 3 7	0 6 3
	Total	961	1,911 0 2	...
	GRAND TOTAL	18,763	70,820 5 11	...

CHAPTER X.—ASSESSMENT.

40. *Introductory.*—I do not propose to discuss my circle rates at any great length, as the assessment data necessary for such discussion are very meagre. The *báchh* rates of the expiring settlement cannot be of much value, as the current demand was not based on any revenue rates or estimates of

outturn. Uniform *báchh* rates were applied to principal villages and their higher *muhallas*, which have now been placed in different classes according to their productive capacity. No attempt was made in 1958 to work out any circle rates, and the then current demand was merely modified slightly and redistributed. Under the circumstances, the current *báchh* rates must differ much from the revenue rates now adopted. The only sets of revenue rates that can be compared to the proposed rates are those adopted for Skardu and Kargil Tahsils of Baltistan, but the classification of villages adopted in these tahsils was *dehwar*, while a *muhallawar* classification has been followed in this settlement. Also a glance at the assessment reports of the Skardu and Kargil Tahsils will show that revenue rates were not correctly worked out there according to the half net assets system, and were merely assumed as a matter of discretion. These rates are distinctly low, which is probably due to the fact that the previous demand of these tahsils was too low, and the Settlement Officer could not take a very large enhancement at one time. Hence the Baltistan rates cannot be considered as a useful guide, though they may be taken to show a rough limit to which leniency can go. In assuming my revenue rates, I have been chiefly guided by my personal knowledge of the tract under report, and my estimates of its average produce. I have been busy during the last 2 years in working out rough village assessment and circle rates. The same course has been followed by Assistant Settlement Officer, who has done his village inspections very carefully. In a tract like Ladakh where assessment circles cannot be adopted on the Punjab lines, the correctness of assessments must depend very largely on careful village assessments, and the assessment data attached to my *haisiat dehi* note will show that no pains have been spared to make the village assessments as careful and complete as possible. My preliminary estimate of proposed assessment came to a little above Rs. 57,000, and in comparing notes with Assistant Settlement Officer, I found that his estimates closely approximated mine. I regret to say that I cannot quote his exact figures, as his Revenue Register has not yet been received from camp. As shown in paragraph 39 the half assets assessment comes to Rs. 70,820-5-11, viz., 20 per cent. in excess of my estimated assessment, and hence I shall reduce the half net assets rates proportionately to work out my revenue rates.

I proceed now to discuss my proposed assessments and revenue rates for each class.

41. *First Class, Summary of Statistics.*—A brief description of the classification of villages has been given in paragraph 3 of this report. The first circle is much smaller in extent than the second and third. It comprises 3 villages of Nubera and a few villages of the Indus valley below Bazgo. Even in these villages the higher *muhallas* have been placed in other circles, according to their productive capacity. The total cultivated area is only 1,329 acres, or about 7 per cent. of the total cultivation. The villages in this circle are about as good as those in Baltistan, and enjoy a moderate climate. Average area per holding is 2·8 acres which is very small. Crops are sown and harvested here much earlier than in other circles. Most of the villages are *dafasti*. The crops grown are wheat, *giram*, barley, *matar*, *kars*, beans, *sarshaf*, *trumba*, *china* and *kangni*. Tobacco and pepper are also grown in a few villages. The principal crops are wheat 22 per cent., *giram* 31 per cent., pulses 10 per cent., according to crop returns of 1964. One hundred acres of land grows on the average 107·5 acres of crops per annum, of which 1·7 only fail to mature. The kharaba entries cannot be regarded as average and quite reliable, as the year Sambat 1964 was exceptionally good, and full deductions for kharaba are seldom given by the karkuns. The number of live-stock is about the average, except in Dah, Hanu, Handar and Diskit, which possess large flocks of goats and sheep with extensive grazing areas.

Fruit is grown to a large extent. Apples and apricots are found in every village. Even walnuts, almonds and vines are met with in the lowest villages, though in very small numbers. The total number of full grown fruit trees is 24,101, and of unfruitful trees 27,833. This is a large asset which must be taken into account in assessing this circle. The zamindars are distinctly better off than their neighbours in other circles. They are also better cultivators, as the

longer duration of the working season gives them more time to attend to the field labours. Regular weeding is done in these villages, and rank growth of weeds is seldom seen in the crops of this circle. The lower villages have also got a taste for trading, and they usually go up to Lhasa in winter to trade in grain and fruit, which they usually barter for salt, wool and Lhasa tea.

Some villagers owe *jinsi* debts to the *Gunpas*, but their amount is much less than in other circles. The cultivators are common Budhists, excepting those of Dah and Hanu, who belong to the Dard race, and Baltis of Beghdung who are Mussalmans.

42. *The current assessment.*—The current demand of this circle is Rs. 4,783-14-3 which has always been paid without any difficulty. Increasing this demand by 16 per cent.* roughly representing the rise in prices since settlement we get a possible demand of Rs. 5,549.

43. *Half assets estimate and proposed revenue rates.*—The half assets estimate (paragraph 39) is as follows :—

1	2	3	4
Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing and barjing	757	6 0 8	4,575 5 11
Thajing	371	3 15 8	1,477 0 2
Chhas	9	1 4 0	11 4 5
Sasik	76	0 15 7	74 3 5
Ulthang	116	0 6 3	45 5 1
Total ...	1,329	...	6,183 3 0

The half assets demand is thus 29 per cent. in excess of the present revenue of this circle. Reducing the above half assets rates by 20 per cent. roughly representing the excess of half assets demand over my village assessments, the following rates and assessment are obtained :—

1	2	3	4	5
Soil.	Area in acres.	Half assets rate proportionately reduced.	Rates proposed.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing and barjing	757	4 13 4	4 12 0	3,595 12 0
Thajing	371	3 2 11	3 4 0	1,205 12 0
Chhas	9	1 0 0	1 2 0	10 2 0
Sasik	76	0 12 6	1 0 0	76 0 0
Ulthang	116	0 5 0	0 6 0	43 8 0
Total ...	1,329	...	...	4,931 2 0

* This increase has been calculated on the rates prevailing in Sambat 1958.

44. *Remarks on assessment and rates proposed.*—Information bearing on the above rates is collected in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Soil.	Báchh rates of Sambat 1958.	Half assets rates.	Proposed by me.	SANCTIONED REVENUE RATES OF		
				Soil.	Skardu.	Kargil.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing ...	5 5 2	6 0 8	4 12 0	Majing ...	3 8 0	3 4 0
Barjing ...	3 6 11			Barsud ...	3 6 0	3 2 0
Thajing ...	1 14 9	3 15 8	3 4 0	Das ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Chhas ...	...	1 4 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
Sasik ...	...	0 15 7	1 0 0	Brak ...	2 0 0	1 12 0
Ulthang ...	0 12 7	0 6 3	0 6 0	Ulthang ...	0 8 0	0 8 0

My proposed assessment for this circle exceeds the current demand by Rs. 147 only. A slight enhancement is necessary in this circle, as according to my classification this circle consists of the fertile principal villages only, while all the good and bad *muhallas* were mixed up in the old classification. As already discussed, I have adopted a uniform rate for *majing* and *barjing*. The *báchh* rate for *thajing* is too low, as the difference in productive capacity of *barjing* and *thajing* is not so marked. My *ulthang* rates are lower than those of Baltistan, which is due to the fact that I have only assessed one-third of this fodder crop. The *sasik* of Ladakh does not exactly correspond with *bruk* of Baltistan, which is merely applied to higher hilly plots. My low rates for *sasik* are due to about two-thirds of the area of this class remaining unsown during the year.

Chhas and *sasik* were not among the classes of soil adopted in 1958, and hence no *báchh* rates of that year are given for these soils. No further discussion of the rates is necessary, as these have been deduced from well considered rates of average produce.

SECOND CLASS.

45. *Summary of statistics.*—This is the largest circle and comprises about one-half of the total area. Most of the villages are situated in a line on both sides of the Indus from Upshe to Bazgo, and have open valleys with broad fields and plenty of sun. The climate is colder than that of the first circle, and hence one crop is only grown. Average outturn is about as good in this circle as in first, provided sowings are not delayed by an unusually long winter.

Average size of a holding is only 3·7 acres, which is larger than that of the first class villages, but the size of an ordinary assami holding is less than this, as the general average has been raised to some extent by the very large holdings of the leading *Gunpas* and big landlords of Ladakh.

The principal crops are: wheat 27 per cent., *giram* 30 per cent., barley 14 per cent., and pulses 6 per cent. One hundred acres of land grows on the average 93 acres of crops in the year, of which only '8 fail to mature. The *kharaba* entries are unduly low as usual. A marked feature of this circle is the increasing tendency to grow more wheat, in view of the higher price fetched by this staple in Leh.

The number of live-stock in this circle is below average, as the grazing areas are not extensive, except in a few villages in Nubera.

The number of fruitful and unfruitful trees is 16,379 and 223,460, respectively, but excepting 4 or 5 villages, the fruit is of a very inferior kind and is not brought to the market.

The zamindars are fairly prosperous, though most of them owe immense *jinsi* debts to the various *Gunpas* and especially to Hemis *Gunpa*, but the zamindars do not feel the pressure of these heavy debts for reasons given in the Preliminary Report. The cultivation is not of the best type, and the ploughing is generally insufficient, but the water supply is generally good and crops are fairly secure. The people are generally thrifty in their habits, their only extravagance being their habit of taking too much *chhang*. The zamindars of Leh and neighbouring villages did not escape the temptation of borrowing money from, and transferring possession of their lands to, traders of Leh (*vide* paragraph No. 37). But the practice has not gone to a serious extent and will be checked in time.

46. *Current assessment.*—The current assessment of this circle is Rs. 29,318, which has always been paid without any difficulty. This demand raised by 16 per cent. in view of the enhancement in prices since last settlement would give a possible demand of Rs. 34,009.

47. *Half assets estimate and proposed revenue rates.*—The half assets estimate is as follows :—

1	2	3	4
Soil.	Areas in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing and barjing	6,125	5 1 10	31,322 12 2
Thajing	1,447	3 11 11	5,422 6 1
Chhas	26	1 4 9	33 12 1
Sasik	204	0 9 7	121 11 8
Ulthang	1,416	0 6 3	551 10 7
Total ...	9,218	...	37,452 4 7

This half assets demand is thus 27 per cent. in excess of the present revenue of the circle. Reducing the above half assets rates by 20 per cent. roughly representing the excess of half assets demand over my village assessments, the following rates and assessment are obtained :—

1	2	3	4	5
Soil.	Area in acres.	Half assets rates proportionately reduced.	Rates proposed.	Assessments.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing and barjing	6,125	4 1 6	4 2 0	25,265 10 0
Thajing	1,447	2 15 11	3 0 0	4,341 0 0
Chhas	26	1 0 7	1 0 0	26 0 0
Sasik	204	0 7 8	0 12 0	153 0 0
Ulthang	1,416	0 5 0	0 6 0	531 0 0
Total ...	9,218	...	...	30,316 10 0

48. *Remarks on assessment and rates proposed.*—Information bearing on the above rates is collected in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Soil.	Báchh rates of Sambat 1958.	Half assets rates.	Proposed by me.	SANCTIONED REVENUE RATES OF		
				Soils.	Skardu.	Kargil.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing ...	4 0 8	5 1 10	4 2 0	Majing ...	3 4 0	3 0 0
Barjing ...	2 15 3			Barsud ...	3 2 0	2 13 0
Thajing ...	1 8 11	3 11 11	3 0 0	Das ...	1 8 0	1 4 0
Chhas ..	...	1 4 9	1 0 0	...	...	...
Sasik ...	...	0 9 7	0 12 0	Brak ...	1 12 0	1 8 0
Ulthang ...	0 11 4	0 6 3	0 6 0	Ulthang ..	0 8 0	0 8 0

It will be noticed that my proposed assessments give an increase of Rs. 999 in this circle. This increase is also due to the inferior areas of the third and fourth classes being now excluded from the second circle, while the current demand was assessed on all the good, bad and indifferent *muhallas* of this circle. This increase will be more than compensated in the third and fourth circles. The rates proposed call for no further comments, as the general lines, on which they are based, have already been discussed. I have exceeded half assets rates in case of *sasik*, as by a chance large area of this class remained fallow during the year, and hence the half assets rate comes at a very low figure, which is out of all proportion to the general average obtaining in other circles. My rates for *ulthang* will be low in all cases for reasons already given.

THIRD CLASS.

49. *Summary of statistics.*—A brief description of this circle has been given in paragraph 3. This circle is next to the second in extent of its cultivated area which is 7,258 acres. The villages and *muhallas* included in this circle are scattered all over the tahsil in higher latitudes. They are mostly situated in *nullahs*, and suffer from cold winds. The winter is longer than in the first and second circles, and crops are sown late. In exceptionally cold years, crops fail to mature in the higher portions of the villages, but in average years crops are pretty secure, and in many villages of this class outturn is often as good as in the second class villages. The principal crops are wheat 17 per cent., giram 46 per cent., barley 14 per cent., and pulses 8 per cent.

One hundred acres of land grows in a year 88 acres of crops. The percentage of *kharaba* is insignificant and of little value.

The number of live-stock in the villages in Central Ladakh is rather below average, but the higher villages of Tonktse, Rong and Rupshu ilakas possess extensive grazing areas, and large numbers of goats and sheep. This pastoral asset of some of the third class villages has to be taken into account, a full discussion of which will follow under the head "grazing fee."

The number of fruitful and unfruitful trees is 3,044 and 71,883, respectively. Fruit trees are only found in a few villages, situated along the Indus Valley, and are usually apricots of a very inferior kind.

No general remarks can be given regarding the cultivators, as the villages are scattered in all the *ilakas*.

50. *Current assessment.*—The current assessment of this circle is Rs. 20,536-11-4, which has been paid without any difficulty. Raising this demand by 16 per cent. roughly representing the rise in prices since settlement, we get a possible demand of Rs. 23,823.

51. *Half assets estimate and proposed revenue rates—*

1	2	3	4
Soil.	Area in acres.	Rates per acre.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing and barjing	4,541	4 5 9	19,785 13 2
Thajing	1,737	2 14 2	5,012 13 8
Chhas	18	0 15 7	12 10 7
Sasik	258	0 11 9	189 13 11
Ulthang	706	0 6 2	272 11 3
Total	7,255	...	25,273 14 2

The half assets demand is thus 23 per cent. in excess of the present revenue of the circle.

Reducing the above half net assets rates by 20 per cent. representing excess of the half assets demand over my village assessments, I obtain the following revenue rates and the assessment proposed :—

1	2	3	4	5
Soil.	Area in acres.	Half assets rates proportionately reduced.	Rates proposed.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing and barjing	4,541	3 7 10	3 8 0	15,893 8 0
Thajing	1,737	2 4 11	2 6 0	4,125 6 0
Chhas	13	0 12 6	0 12 0	9 12 0
Sasik	258	0 9 0	0 9 0	145 2 0
Ulthang	706	0 4 11	0 5 0	220 10 0
Total	7,255	...	...	20,394 6 0

52. *Remarks on assessment and rates proposed.*—Information bearing on the above rates is collected in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Soil.	Báchh rates of Sambat 1958.	Half assets rates.	Proposed by me.	SANCTIONED REVENUE RATES OF		
				Soil.	Skardu.	Kargil.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing	5 5 2	4 5 9	3 * 8 0	Majing	3 0 0	2 6 0
Barjing	3 6 11			Barsud	2 12 0	2 2 0
Thajing	1 14 9	2 14 2	2 6 0	Das	1 4 0	1 0 0
Chhas ... ..	...	0 15 7	0 12 0	.....	...	...
Sasik ... ..	...	0 11 9	0 9 0	Brak	1 8 0	1 0 0
Ulthang	0 12 7	0 6 2	0 5 0	Ulthang	0 8 0	0 8 0
Total ... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	...

It will be seen that my proposed assessments fall short of the current demand by Rs. 142. The unfair distribution of the current demand will appear from the high *báchh* rates for *majing*. My proposed rates require no further remark.

FOURTH CLASS.

53. *Summary of statistics.*—This is the smallest circle, and comprises only 961 acres of cultivated, or about 5 per cent. of the total cultivated, area.

It consists only of three whole villages, and the highest and the coldest portions of other villages placed in other circles. A brief description of the fourth class areas is given in paragraph (3).

Principal crops are :—

Giram 77 per cent., barley 5 per cent. and pulses 5 per cent. One hundred acres of land grow on the average 75 acres of crops. The average of *kharaba* is given at 2'6, which is too low. Cultivation is uncertain in these areas owing to intense cold and early snowfall. Also the soil is generally poor, as the cultivators generally live in the lower principal villages, and cannot give much attention to these distant and high *muhallas*.

The three whole villages included in this circle belong to the Rupshu ilaka, and possess large flocks and extensive pastures. The cultivated area of these villages is insignificant, and cultivation most perfunctory and unprofitable.

No trees can grow in the highest fourth class areas of Tanktse, Rong and Rupshu, but a small number of trees is shown against the fourth class *bruk* areas of the lower *ilakas*.

No general remarks can be given regarding the cultivators, who live in the lower *muhallas*, placed in other circles. The three whole villages are, however, inhabited by *nomadic* people, who make a living chiefly by sale of wool and other profits from their live-stock.

54. *Current assessment.*—Current assessment of this circle is Rs. 3,300-7-2 which has been easily paid. Raising this assessment by 16 per cent. for rise in prices since settlement, we got a demand of Rs. 3,828.

55. *Half assets estimate and proposed revenue rates :—*

1	2	3	4
Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing and barjing	232	2 11 9	634 1 8
Thajing	563	2 0 6	1,144 2 11
Chhas	1	...	...
Sasik	103	1 0 10	108 8 0
Ulthang	62	0 6 3	24 3 7
Total	961	...	1,911 0 2

The half assets demand thus falls short of the current demand by 42 per cent.

Reducing the above half net assets rates by 20 per cent. we get the following revenue rates and proposed assessment :—

1	2	3	4	5
Soil.	Area in acres.	Half assets rates proportionately reduced.	Rates proposed.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing and barjing	232	2 3 0	2 6 0	551 0 0
Thajing	583	1 10 0	1 10 0	914 14 0
Chhas	1	...	...	...
Sasik	103	0 13 6	0 8 0	51 8 0
Ulthang	62	0 5 0	0 4 0	15 8 0
Total	961	...	...	1,532 14 0

56. *Remarks on assessment and rates proposed.*—Information bearing on the above rates is collected in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Soil.	Báchh rates of Sambat 1958.	Half assets rate.	Proposed by me.	SANCTIONED REVENUE RATES OF		
				Soil.	Skardu.	Kargil.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Majing	3 4 0	2 11 9	2 6 0	Majing	2 6 0	...
Barjing	2 2 9			Barsud	2 2 0	...
Thajing	1 5 3	2 0 6	1 10 0	Das	1 0 0	...
Chhas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sasik... ..	...	1 0 10	0 8 0	Brak	1 0 0	...
Ulthang	0 9 11	0 6 2	0 4 0	Ulthang	0 8 0	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be seen that the current demand exceeds my proposed assessments by Rs. 1,768 or 115 per cent. As already explained, this large increase is due to the high and inferior *muhallas* being assessed in the present settlement at their proper value. A fair assessment could not be worked out for these *muhallas*, which in many cases have nothing in common with the principal villages without adopting a *muhallawar* classification. My proposed rates require no further discussion, except that the *sasik* and *ulthang* areas are most inferior in this circle, and hence very light rates have been placed on them. The area under *chhas* is insignificant, and has borne no crop, hence no rates have been proposed for this soil in this circle.

57. *Summary of proposals.*—I bring together here my proposals for all four circles :—

Details.	1st Circle.	2nd Circle.	3rd Circle.	4th Circle.	Total.
Current assessment omitting fractions	4,784	29,318	20,536	3,300	*57,938
Proposed assessment	4,931	30,317	20,394	1,532	57,174
Difference	+147	+999	-142	-1,768	-764

* These figures do not exactly correspond with the current demand, as shown in Chapter Second, which includes revenue of Monsar, and two other items.

It will be seen that my proposed assessments give a decrease of Rs. 764, or 1·3 per cent. on the current revenue on land.

58. *Assignments of land revenue.*—The proposed assessment given in the preceding paragraph includes *muafis* and *jagirs*. The figures for assigned revenue work out as follows:—

Circle.										Cultivated area in acres.	Revenue at proposed rates.
First Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	150
Second Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	6,446
Third Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	2,107
Fourth Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	154
Total										3,106	8,857

The revenue assigned amounts at present to Rs. 8,084, and thus the estimate of proposed assignments exceeds the sanctioned amount by Rs. 773, or a per cent. of 9·5, but the amount of *muafis* and *jagirs*, actually recommended will differ to some extent from the above estimates, which have been based on the areas entered in the name of the *Gunpas* and other assignees of land revenue. Enquiries are being made as to the title of the assignees to hold revenue-free the additional area recorded in their names, and the *jagir* and *muafi* files will shortly be submitted for orders.

59. *Jama of village Mansar.*—The village of Mansar lies in the Lhasa territories at a distance of 8 stages from the State frontier. No documents are traceable in the wazarat office showing the details of the settlement originally arrived at about this village. It is, however, commonly stated that the village marked the former boundary of the Ladakh kingdom, and that one of the Buddhist kings, while making over a part of his territories to the Lhasa Government, retained this village as an emblem of his former frontier. With the conquest the village passed on to the State, but it has never been visited by any official of this State and has remained under the administrative control of Lhasa authorities.

Khazana, kardar of Rupsho, collects some *yaks*, sheep, etc., from this village and pays Rs. 278-12-0 in cash into the State treasury, as revenue of the village. The arrangement seems unsatisfactory, as a man of less influence or physical strength may find it difficult in future to collect this revenue. I would, therefore, suggest that, if there be no objection, necessary steps may be taken to conclude some agreement with the Lhasa Government to exchange this village for one of an equivalent capacity near the State frontier. As I know little about this village no alteration in the present demand can be proposed.

60. *General remarks on proposed assessment.*—It will be noticed that the proposed assessments leave a narrow margin of 20 per cent. only, as compared with the half assets assessments. Also the assessments are distinctly high as compared with the assessments in Baltistan. Hence the proposed demand may be considered a full one, and the agricultural conditions of this country being of a stationary character, no enhancement in revenue can be expected for a long term of years in future.

On the other hand, I would note that the proposed demand cannot be regarded as unduly high, and no further reduction can be given. In this connection I would invite attention to paragraph 30 of my Preliminary Report, briefly stating my reasons for holding the above view. I would add the following to the reasons already given:—

- (a) The Ladakhis certainly derive a substantial income from carrying on the Treaty Road, the maintenance of which entails a pretty heavy expenditure on the State.

- (b) An increase of 25 per cent. (actually taken at about 20 per cent.), over the demand of 1942 was proposed by the zamindars themselves, and willingly accepted by them. The resultant assessment since remained in force till 1958, and no difficulty was experienced in payment of the revenue. This demand was slightly reduced by Mr. Clarke in 1958. During the progress of present operations, I have not received a single complaint against heaviness of the current demand.
- (c) The whole of the cultivated area is irrigated, and irrigation is generally plentiful, permanent, easy and free of cost. In average years the outturn is generally good, while in good years it beats the record of many other tracts. Many of the crop experiments, conducted last year, gave a very high outturn. Some of these were considered abnormal and rejected. Out of a total of 88 experiments 31 including abnormal experiments, gave an average outturn of 1,118 seers per acre. This view is supported by Colonel Thomson, a former British Joint Commissioner, of settlement experience, in his review of the Report of Rai Bahadar Radha Kishen Kaul, who stated the average outturn as tenfold of the seed sown, which comes roughly to about 1,000 seers per acre. The same view of average outturn is held by General Cunningham, one of the best writers on Ladakh. These estimates will show that rates of yield adopted by me are very cautious, and hence the half assets demand based thereon is moderate.
- (d) In working out my proposed demand, I have strictly followed the half net assets system, and hence the percentage of State share taken by me is necessarily moderate.
- (e) In view of the assessment on land being a full one, I have placed a very light assessment on mills and grazing, my proposed rates falling far short of those taken in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces.
- (f) The proposed assessment includes cesses, and hence the revenue proper may be taken to be about $\frac{7}{8}$ th of the proposed demand.

CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS ASSESSMENTS.

61. *Assessment of mills.*—There being no big towns in Ladakh, and the population being mostly agricultural, the income derived from water mills is very small. In view of the different conditions of the water mills in different villages, I have classified the villages into the following three groups:—

- (a) Important villages on or near the Treaty Road, where halt is usually made by Yarkandi merchants for a few days during their journey. These villages derive a small but permanent income, though even in these there are higher *muhallas*, which use their mills only for their own requirements. Hence the water mills in the principal villages have only been assessed. The estimates of net income derived from this source are often incorrectly prepared by subordinate officials, who take no account of the wages of labour required to work the mills. But a more reliable guide in this tahsil is the rent paid to the mill-owners, which usually varies from annas 8 to Re. 1 per annum. In rare cases it goes a little higher. From this data I obtain average rates of annas 8 and 4 for first and second class mills. A more elaborate classification is not suited for this country. As stated in paragraph 37 of my Preliminary Report, the assessment of mills was not fully dealt with in Sambat 1958, but Mr. Clarke also placed a light assessment on mills in 17 villages

only. I propose, therefore, to place a regular assessment on the principal villages of this class only. The total number of such mills is 302, and my proposed assessment comes to Rs. 113-12.

- (b) *Villages with too small income.*—The villages placed in this class derive a nominal income from mills. These are comparatively big villages, and the income consists of small payments in grain made by villagers. The income is too small to be assessed, but will be taken into account in fixing village assessments.
- (c) *Villages deriving no income.*—These are small isolated villages, which use their mills for their domestic requirements only. Some villages of this class consider the mills joint property of the village and no charges are made for the use of the mills by any of the villages. I do not propose to place any assessment on these villages.

An assessment of Rs. 75-14* was placed on mills in Sambat 1958, since then Rs. 30-4 has been added for mills constructed up to date. Hence my proposed assessments exceed the current revenue on mills by Rs. 7-12 only.

The general lines above described, were adopted after a verbal discussion of the subject with the Settlement Commissioner during his last visit to Leh.

A register of mills is herewith submitted, showing necessary details for each village.

62. *Grazing fees.*—The previous history of *kahcharai* demand is given in paragraph 32 of the Preliminary Report. The result of the revision of *kahcharai* demand in 1953, was that a grazing fee of Rs. 3,317-10-6 was placed on villages of the Nubera, Khardung, Tonktse, Hemis and Rupshu ilakas, and the remaining ilakas mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Preliminary Report were practically exempted from payment of *kahcharai*. I think Mr. Clarke's report, forming preamble of the State Council Resolution No. 23, dated 25th October 1901, and recommending abolition of the grazing fees demand, and merging the same in the land revenue, was made in ignorance of the grazing conditions of the above ilakas. In the Nubera Valley, there are large areas with thick forest growth, supplying plenty of grazing for cattle and sheep, while in Tonktse, Rupshu and Hemis villages, there are extensive plateaus extending for miles, which are unfit for cultivation, but form excellent pastures, and the number of goats and sheep owned by the villagers is very large. In the remaining lower ilakas, no grazing fees are collected, but I think the omission is merely due to motharir *kahcharai* of Sambat 1954, having no time or inclination to carry out enumeration in these ilakas. It is true that the lower villages pay more attention to agriculture, and the number of live-stock, especially of goats and sheep, is generally small, but all these villages have their grazing nullahs and hill sides, and some of them possess live-stock in large numbers. Under the circumstances, the State is clearly entitled to realize grazing dues from all the villages.

Kahcharai demand cannot be based here on the extent of grazing areas, which are most extensive in some ilakas. The method of assessing *kahcharai* fees, usually followed in the State, is to base the demand on the number of live-stock. The same method has been followed here, and enumeration carried out with great care. A uniform rate of annas 8 per head for ponies, mules, yaks and zos, and anna one per head for sheep and goats, was adopted here in 1954. The rate seems fair, but the ponies and cattle cannot fairly be taxed in Ladakh. Zo is the plough bullock, while yaks and ponies are always impressed here, to supply transport for the Treaty Road and other administrative requirements. Supply of transport is the all-important question of this frontier, and every attempt should be made to increase the number of ponies and yaks. As a tax on these animals is

* Foot Note.—Out of this Rs. 20 were transferred to revenue on land at village assessments in 1958. My revised proposals give an increase of Rs. 34.

sure to have a discouraging effect, I propose to exempt these animals from *kahcharai* fees. The same remark will apply to the small number of asses, which are also employed in carrying, in times of high pressure. But the sheep and goats graze in the extensive pastures, which belong to the State and are free from assessment. Hence there can be no justification for exempting these animals. I do not propose to make any alteration in the present rate of one anna per head, but in view of the full assessment placed on land, I would propose some further concessions.

As explained in paragraph 32 of the Preliminary Report, it would be most undesirable, and very difficult to carry out annual enumeration of the live-stock. I would therefore propose that *kahcharai* demand may be fixed for the term of the settlement, or at least for a period of ten years subject to the condition that the fixed demand may hereafter be revised in respect of a village or villages, at the request of the villagers themselves.

It was decided by the *kahcharai* Committee, that a permanent *kahcharai* demand should be based on 75 per cent. of the average of three years' enumerations. But the census of the live-stock was not taken here during the preceding years, since Sambat 1957, and hence the figures of the present enumeration only can be adopted, I would therefore take 75 per cent. of the present figures for the villages already paying *kahcharai* fees, but would reduce the fees leviable from the remaining villages to 50 per cent. as these villages have paid no grazing fees in the past, and have to pay a full assessment on land. As already remarked, their grazing grounds are also much inferior. Roughly calculating my grazing fees demand on the above lines, I get a *kahcharai* demand of about Rs. 4,000 which gives an increase of Rs. 682, over the current demand. Thus the *kahcharai* demand will be evenly distributed, and some relief will be given to the high-lying and comparatively poor villages of Tonktse, Rong and Rupshu ilakas.

I may also add that some further leniency will be necessary, in case of a few villages, on which the combined revenue on land and grazing may appear to press too hard, I have kept in view all these considerations in preparing the above estimate, but it will be slightly altered when the demand is finally revised, on the completion of my village assessments. A register showing details of the *kahcharai* demand is being submitted to the Settlement Commissioner.

CHAPTER XII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

63. The financial result of the whole assessment is shown below :—

Assessment.	Current.	Proposed.	Difference.
On land	57,938	57,174	—764
Grazing fees	3,318	4,000	+682
Assessment of mills	106	114	+8
Total	61,362	61,288	—74

Thus the whole proposed assessment gives a nominal decrease of Rs. 74 only or .13 per cent.*

CHAPTER XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

64. *Cesses*.—For reasons given in paragraph 36 of my Preliminary Report, no cesses can be taken in this tahsil, in addition to the full demand now proposed. The *kārdārs*, lambardars and the patwar agency may continue to be paid by the State as heretofore.

* Note by Settlement Commissioner's office. (Paragraph 63).

The Settlement Officer has now reported on further check that the correct figures of current demand are as follows :—

Land Revenue	Rs.
Grazing fees	57,848
Mills	3,318
	86
Total	61,252

The differences are unimportant.

These figures do not include salt tax, or Jama of Mansar in Tibet.

For the finally proposed new demand see paragraph 23 of Settlement Commissioner's Review.

65. *Patwar agency*.—For reasons given in paragraph 35 of the Preliminary Report, and paragraph 19 of the Review, I propose the following scale for patwaris in Ladakh:—

No.	Rs.					
4	at 8	...	...	...	...	...
8	" 10	...	...	...	...	...
4	" 12	...	...	...	...	...

} Average Rs. 10 per mensem.

In addition to the above rates a local allowance of Rs. 4 should be given to foreigners only. Efforts are being made to train natives in this Settlement. A separate report will shortly be submitted to the Settlement Commissioner, showing patwar circles now proposed.

66. *Kanungos*.—The present number of field kanungos is only two which is insufficient to check girdawari and other work of patwaris in the extensive ilakas of this tahsil; I would propose the following scale of kanungos:—

No.	Rs.					
1	on 20	...	...	...	...	...
2	" 25	...	...	...	...	...
1	(Office Kanungo), Rs. 30	...	...	...	...	...

} Average Rs. 25 per mensem.

In addition to the above rate of pay Rs. 10 per mensem should be given as local allowance to foreigners; this being reduced to Rs. 5 in case of the natives of the country.

67. *Lambardars*.—For reasons given in paragraph 34 of the Preliminary Report and paragraph 18 of the Review I would request sanction to raise *pachotra* to 5 per cent., and to allow it in the form of a deduction, first from the grain revenue, and secondly from cash revenue due from each lambardar's holding.

68. *Kardars*.—For the reasons given in paragraph 33 of the Preliminary Report and paragraph 17 of the Review, I would request sanction to the retention of the present *kardars* at their present rate of pay, and appointment of future *kardars*, in accordance with the rules governing the appointments of *zaildars* in the Punjab. A separate report will shortly be submitted on the lines indicated in the Preliminary Report.

69. *Instalments*.—The present revenue instalments are given in paragraph 38 of the Preliminary Report. These did not appear to me suitable, but enquiries since made by the Settlement Commissioner and myself show that the *zamindars* are unanimously in favour of the present instalments which may therefore be retained unaltered.

70. *Exemption from karbegar*.—The general lines for exemption from *karbegar* were given in paragraph 40 of the Preliminary Report. Enquiries have since been made in each village, regarding all claims for exemption. As it was necessary to pass orders on these files to regulate the supply of *karbegar*, necessary orders have been issued in consultation with the Settlement and British Joint Commissioners, and regular exemption certificates given to those exempted from *karbegar*. As unwarranted exemptions seriously hinder the transport arrangements, it is necessary to control future exemptions. I would therefore solicit sanction to my proposal that no exemption should, in future, be given by local officers below the rank of Wazir-Wazarat, and that all exemptions given by Wazir-Wazarat should be annually reported to the Revenue Minister, stating reasons for each exemption.

71. *Res system*.—The *res* system was fully described in paragraph 39 of the Preliminary Report. A liberal grant of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned last year by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur for advances for purchase of ponies. This amount was distributed with great care among deserving *zamindars*, and there has been distinct improvement in the transport arrangements since last year. Much time and attention have been devoted to place the *res* system on a sound footing, and extensive enquiries have been carried out in all the Treaty Road villages regarding the number of transport animals and *assamis* liable to *karbegar*. On the basis of the lists thus drawn up, groups of villages have been appointed to supply labour and transport at each stage of the Treaty Road. This grouping was shown to the Settlement and British

Joint Commissioners and the general lines were approved by them, but it has been considered advisable in consultation with the British Joint Commissioner to give a trial to the new arrangements for one year, after which the revised *res* system can be confirmed, after considering any possible defects or improvements that may be suggested by the experience of a year.

The existing *res* arrangements were fully discussed by the Settlement Commissioner, the British Joint Commissioner, and myself. The suggestion made by some local officers to organise State transport was also considered, and enquiries were made from a large number of the leading zamindars. The conclusion arrived at was that a State transport organisation would be very expensive to the State, and would deprive the zamindars of a substantial income from carrying, which assisted them in payment of revenue, and that the best course in the present circumstances would be to improve the present arrangements by granting further *takāvi* loans for purchase of *yāks* and ponies, and effecting certain other improvements, which are receiving earnest attention of Captain D. G. Oliver, the present British Joint Commissioner. I take this opportunity to express my grateful thanks to the British Joint Commissioner for his unfailing support and valuable advice in all matters connected with transport and other Treaty Road arrangements. The experience of the current year has proved the necessity of granting further loans for purchase of *yāks* and ponies. As the grant sanctioned last year was distributed in five stages, from Lamauru to Leh, large number of *yāks* is still required to strengthen the most difficult stage of Khardung. Also the number of ponies in other stages is not yet quite sufficient to cope with the increasing traffic on the Treaty Road. I have, therefore, sent up a separate proposal applying for a further grant of Rs. 5,000 for distribution of *takāvis*, which I hope will receive sanction of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

72. *Enquiry into proprietary rights in Ladakh.*—My views on the subject are briefly given in paragraph 29, clause 3, of my Preliminary Report. The question was further discussed by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 14 of his Review. The omission to make regular enquiries regarding proprietary claims was due to my ignorance of the orders of the Government of India on the subject. But under subsequent instructions from Settlement Commissioner, I made full enquiries from leading zamindars of different *ilakas*, and submitted the vernacular file, with a detailed report, No. 511, dated 23rd May 1908, but the space at my disposal does not admit of repeating the whole of this lengthy report.

The zamindars unanimously agreed to accept the status of an *assami*, provided it did not interfere with their hereditary possession of the soil and other rights hitherto enjoyed by them. As stated in my Preliminary Report, *Hak-i-Milkiat* and *Hak-i-Assami* are both foreign terms to the Ladakhis, and all they want is the fixity of tenure, as long as they continue to pay the State dues. This privilege they already enjoy in common with all other subjects of the State.

I would, therefore, urge that the status of *assami* conferred on zamindars of Ladakh in 1958 and the present Settlement may formally be sanctioned.

No *malikānā* has hitherto been realized from the zamindars or assignees of the land revenue, who are mostly religious bodies. I would, therefore, propose that in view of the assessment on land being a full one, no additional *malikānā* should now be levied, and that *malikānā* may be considered as merged in the proposed demand. Also the concession hitherto enjoyed by all the *muafidars* may be continued in future, and *malikānā* remitted as an act of charity on the part of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The case of the Raja of Stoke is under separate consideration, and all questions relating to his jagir will be fully discussed in the jagir file.

73. *Irrigation projects.*—Orders have been received on this subject, and no further action is necessary at present.

74. *Kind revenue.*—I regret to say that I am not yet in a position to submit detailed proposals regarding the amount of revenue in kind to be realized in future. I intend to base my calculations on the total grain produce and the amount required for local consumption. Correct population of each village is required for the purposes of this calculation, and census was taken as usual by the Settlement establishment, but an examination of the figures showed that the returns prepared were quite unreliable. Probably the zamindars misunderstood the motives for taking this census, and understated the figures of population. I have ordered a very careful second census, the returns of which will be prepared in a month or so. On receipt of this data a detailed report shall be submitted on the subject.

75. *Term of Settlement.*—As stated elsewhere, there is not much room for further extension of irrigation without State aid, and cultivation has nearly reached the end of its tether.

Hence the term of Settlement should be a very long one. I personally think that a term of 40 years, or even more, will be suitable, but an unusually long term will not probably be considered desirable by higher authorities. I would, therefore, propose that 30 years may be fixed as the term of the Settlement, subject to further extension, if considered desirable, and that effect may be given to the new assessments from Rabi of 1956.

76. *Notice of officials.*—It is my pleasant duty to bring to the notice of higher authorities the excellent work done throughout the progress of the Settlement operations by Sardar Thakar Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer, who has checked the measurement and *takmil* work very carefully and rendered material assistance in all important matters relating to the Settlement, in addition to which he has worked hard in connection with distribution of *takāvis* and revision of *begar* and *res* arrangements.

Pandit Anant Ram, Settlement Tahsildar, deserves credit for his untiring zeal in checking the work of his subordinates. His inspections of the field and *takmil* work have been intelligent and exhaustive, and his general behaviour and strict honesty are commendable.

All the Field and Office Naib Tahsildars have done their best and maintained a standard of honesty for which the zamindars of all the different *ilakas* are very grateful.

My Head Clerk (Office Naib Tahsildar) Qazi Hasan-ud-din has been a great help to me in checking the store accounts and preparing assessment statistics in addition to his ordinary work which he has always done honestly and well.

77. *Points requiring orders.*—Orders are requested on the following matters (abstract* in tabular form appended):—

Paragraph 2.—Settlement of boundary with Tibet.

Paragraph 3.—Classification of villages.

Paragraph 10.—Arrears.

Paragraph 28.—Tenancy Rules.

Paragraph 32.—Exemption of fruit trees from assessment.

Paragraph 36.—Gifts to Gunpas.

Paragraph 37.—Permanent alienation of *Hak-i-kasht mustikil*.

Paragraph 43 }

Paragraph 47 }

Paragraph 51 } —Proposed assessment on land.

Paragraph 55 }

Paragraph 57 }

Paragraph 59.—Village Mansar.

Paragraph 61.—Assessment on mills.

Paragraph 62.—Grazing fees.

Paragraph 64.—Cesses.

Paragraph 65.—Patwar agency.

Paragraph 66.—Kanungos.

Paragraph 67.—Lambardars.

Paragraph 68.—Kardars.

Paragraph 69.—Instalments.

Paragraph 70.—Exemption from karbegar.

Paragraph 71.—Res system.

Paragraph 72.—Proprietary rights.

Paragraph 75.—Term of Settlement.

October 1908.



KHUSHI MUHAMMAD,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER,

Ladakh.

REVIEW

OF THE

ASSESSMENT REPORT

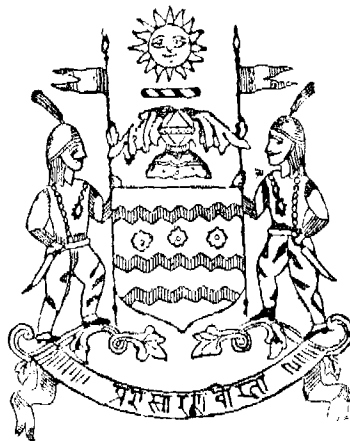
OF THE

LADAKH TAHSIL

BY

W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir State.



Lahore:

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1909.

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REVIEW

OF THE

Assessment Report of the Ladakh Tahsil.

1. *Report, paragraph 1.*—I received this Report towards the end of October, when I had an opportunity of discussing the proposals with the Settlement Officer before I left Srinagar; since then my time in camp has been fully occupied with other work, and I have been unable to dispose of the Report earlier. I regret that it has not been possible to include Zanskar in this Report; for many reasons this would have been much the most convenient course. The delay in obtaining the Zanskar figures was however unavoidable, being due to the abnormal shortness of the working season there last year.

The arrangement of subjects in the Report is a little inconsequent, but beyond collecting together the miscellaneous proposals not relating to assessment, I have thought it best to follow the same arrangement.

2. *Report, paragraph 3.*—I have not much to add to the Settlement Officer's remarks in paragraph 3 regarding the classification of villages for assessment. The system adopted here differs from that followed in Baltistan in that each *muhalla*, (hamlet or large block of cultivation), has been classed separately, whereas in Baltistan each village was classed as a whole, with somewhat unsatisfactory results. The complications caused by the method followed here are rather considerable, but are of no moment if due care is taken; and the classification is a valuable aid to proper village assessments, and will afford great assistance in assuring a fair internal distribution over holdings.

For the purposes of an Assessment Report, however, this method of classification is not as satisfactory as the ordinary method of assessment circles; and it has necessarily to be abandoned in dealing with those statistics which do not relate to land or crops.

3. *Report, paragraph 4.*—The soil classification is fully described in paragraph 25 of the Preliminary Report. There is less difference here between the different classes of land than is usually the case; all alike are irrigated, for without irrigation nothing can grow. *Mazhing* and *barzhing* differ from a religious point of view only, and together form the backbone of the cultivation: *thazhing* is the distant land and is much poorer, though it is often hard to say where *barzhing* ends and *thazhing* begins: *Sasik* is the poorest land of all, yielding one crop every few years: *ulthang* is the fodder-growing land, the *ul*, usually called lucerne, being really, I understand, a kind of clover. *Chhas*, (the vegetable plots, always very small), is unimportant. The classification is well understood by the people.

For assessment purposes there are practically only four classes, *barzhing*, *thazhing*, *sasik*, and *ulthang*; the Settlement Officer has framed separate rates for *chhas* as well, though this was hardly necessary.

4. *Report, paragraphs 8 and 9.*—The Settlement of 1942 was something more than a summary Settlement. The assessments then fixed worked sufficiently well, though the orders of the Durbar accepting an all-round enhancement of 25 per cent., and rejecting the proposals of the Wazir, necessarily resulted in a very unfair distribution of the demand. They were revised in 1958 by Mr. Clarke, who had no time to become fully acquainted with the country; his proceedings resulted in a small reduction of the demand.

The Settlement Officer says that there has never been any difficulty in paying the current demand, a statement which I do not altogether endorse, but as a whole the present assessments, though full, are certainly not oppressive.

Report, paragraph 10.—Of the trifling arrears outstanding Rs. 79-12-0 should be remitted as proposed, leaving Rs. 98-1-8 for recovery. The former amount includes Rs. 3-12-0 which is really house rent, with which the Settlement

Department has no concern, but as it seems to have been treated as land revenue, and is evidently irrecoverable, it may be disposed of on this Report.

* I again invite attention to the Tasfiya Baqaya cases, to which I referred in paragraph 21 of my Review of the Preliminary Report, and would repeat that these cases should be disposed of before the new assessment takes effect.

5. *Report, paragraph 11.*—The large decrease in the total area measured is of no practical interest. The decrease of 16·8 per cent. in the area recorded as cultivated is also entirely artificial, and is due to more accurate record now. Cultivation is practically stationary (though there has been a trifling increase since 1958), and must remain so, unless State-aided irrigation schemes are carried out; that is mainly a question of funds, and the Kurbathang project in Kargil having been approved, similar schemes in Ladakh will probably have to wait their turn.

It will be observed that 787 acres of *bedzar* and poplars in possession of the zamindars has now been recorded against 74 acres at last Settlement, when it seems to have been supposed that almost all tree plantations were held by the State; this mistake has now been put right.

The cultivation is distributed as follows:—

Mazhing and barzhing	...	...	...	...	62 per cent.
Thazhing and sasik	...	...	...	...	25½ "
Ulthang	...	...	...	...	12½ "

I observe from paragraph 12 that areas granted as *chaks* under Regulation No. VI, have been excluded from the Report. It is no doubt best to keep them out of the calculations, but they should have been mentioned in the financial results. The area is very small, as shown by the figures in paragraph 14, and the omission is immaterial.

Report, paragraph 13.—Of the assessable area nearly half is included in the 2nd circle, and 38 per cent. in the 3rd, the best and worst circles being both very small.

6. *Report, paragraph 15.*—The remarks regarding recent harvests are somewhat inadequate; 1964 and 1965 were very good years; 1963 bad in some of the high villages, fairly good elsewhere; and 1962 bad, especially in the higher villages. The cropping is practically secure; the country has naturally its good years and its bad ones, but widespread scarcity due to general crop failure is unknown. Some of the higher tracts, however, suffered from scarcity in 1963 and ought to have received suspensions.

Report, paragraph 16.—The basis of the produce estimates is the crop return of a single year, 1964, when the crops were much above the average. The Settlement Officer has fully explained the reasons, which are, briefly, that reliable returns are not available for any other year, and that the area cropped varies so little, that there would be little to gain by taking the average of several years.

Report, paragraph 17.—Comparison with the statistics of 1959 is not perhaps very useful. As there has been a nominal decrease of 16·8 per cent. in cultivation, the crop figures of 1958 are to that extent exaggerated: making allowance for this, the crop returns show a material increase in the area under wheat between 1959 and 1964, owing no doubt to the demand on the Treaty Road: the increase in *giram* to which Settlement Officer refers is not shown by the figures, which on the contrary show a slight decrease in this crop.

The *kharaba* figures for previous years are obviously worthless; only 34 acres (·2 per cent.) was recorded as failed in 1962, a bad year. The crop inspections, except perhaps in villages near the road, were of a most perfunctory character until the Settlement operations began. Moreover when crops fail at all badly, the failure frequently occurs owing to early cold or snow in the high villages when the crop is ripening, and this may easily happen after the patwari has been round and has recorded the crops as 'matured', as they then seemed to be. It is difficult to estimate the average amount of *kharaba*; but I am inclined to think that it may be as high as 10 per cent. in the 4th circle, 7½ per cent. in the 3rd, and perhaps 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively in the 2nd and 1st.*

* I have since been informed by the Settlement Officer that in his opinion *kharaba* does not exceed 4 or 5 per cent. all round in average years.

7. *Report, paragraph 18.*—The system of cultivation is sufficiently described in the Report; as regards rotation of crops it is of interest to note that

System of cultivation: waste of seed.

the people understand the restorative properties of leguminous crops. Cultivation is rather slovenly, or would be, if the conditions were different, but the land does not need much ploughing, and weeds are not very rampant as a general rule. Watering and manuring receive full attention. Great waste seems to occur in sowing, the amount of seed used being apparently far more than is necessary, but without practical demonstration the people cannot be expected to alter their opinions on this point, which is one of some importance in a country where food grains are scarce. The sum of Rs. 100 per annum asked for to assist Mr. Peter of the Moravian Mission in making agricultural experiments was not sanctioned in time for him to do anything this year, and he will be on leave in 1909, but it is hoped that he will be able to carry out some experiments in 1910 and following years.

8. *Report, paragraph 19.*—The Settlement Officer condemns his crop experiments, and I can only join him in doing so, as they were both

Crop experiments. Rates of outturn.

insufficient and badly distributed. He has explained what the special difficulties were. I agree with him that the rates of yield assumed in Baltistan are not a very reliable guide, and that he has rightly paid most attention to the results of his personal enquiries and observations.

Report, paragraph 20.—I have considered to the best of my ability all that he has written in support of the rates of yield which he has assumed; his proposals are evidently the result of careful enquiry and full consideration of all the data available, and I propose no alterations, though I think the rates assumed are moderate; but on the other hand it has to be remembered that insufficient *kharaba* has been recorded.*

Report, paragraph 24.—I agree to the proposal to assess one-third of the *ul* area, so far as it concerns the 1st and 2nd circles. In the 3rd circle it might perhaps have been left unassessed, as it is not used to any appreciable extent for profit. In the 4th circle *ul* is very little grown. The rate of produce assumed, 500 seers per acre of *green* fodder, seems extremely low, but *ul* is usually grown on uneven stony areas, and is often a very thin patchy crop.

Report, paragraph 25.—The rate of Rs. 5 per acre assumed for vegetables is, I believe, too high, at any rate for outlying villages where nothing in that line is produced except inferior turnips. In my opinion half that amount would be enough; but the produce estimate would be so slightly affected that it is not worth while to make alterations.

9. *Report, paragraph 26.*—The question of prices is discussed at considerable length; the Settlement Officer has quoted my remarks on his pre-

Prices,

vious report to the effect that the rates proposed were probably low, and has given some additional information, mainly the result of his experience in making State purchases of grain, in support of his present opinion that the commutation prices previously proposed should be raised by 16 per cent.

* The following comparison with the rates assumed by Mr. Diack in Kulu (Settlement Report of 1898) will be of interest: Lahul and Spiti, especially the latter, appear from the descriptions to closely resemble Ladakh, which they adjoin:—

Crop.	LADAKH BARZHING RATES.				KULU.		REMARKS.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Lah	Spiti.	
Giram	420	410	380	260	320	270	No accurate survey was made in Spiti. Mr. Diack considered the true area to be $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ greater than that recorded.
Wheat	400	395	350	230	300	212	
Trumba	300	240	192	...	240	162	
China ... ..					...	252
Kangni ... ..					...	...

The Leh prices quoted now for the years 1961-1963 differ considerably from those reported before (a difference which should have been explained), and the rates for 1964-65 have been added.

It will be observed that a large rise in prices at Leh took place between 1961 and 1963 (80 per cent. in wheat and 50 per cent. in *giram*, etc.), and these enhanced prices have been maintained during 1964 and 1965. The rise was probably due partly to bad harvests and partly to increased traffic on the road; possibly also to some extent to the Settlement operations; and although good crops have not yet sent prices back towards their former level, it is improbable that continued good harvests will not have some effect in that direction in time, especially if there is any slackening in the trade on the Treaty Road; an event which is quite possible.

The prices assumed in the Preliminary Report are no doubt rather low, as I remarked at the time; but I do not think it is necessary to alter them, or (what amounts to the same thing) to enhance the produce estimate as proposed by Settlement Officer. He has perhaps been influenced a little by the consideration that as he says "the prices previously reported will bring out a very low half net assets assessment". If so, he is wrong; prices should be assumed according to the facts and probabilities ascertained, without regard to the result they may give in the produce estimate.

My conclusion is that the proposed enhancement of the produce estimate by 16 per cent. is not justified: it should be borne in mind that the prices assumed should be such as to represent the lowest rates which are likely to prevail for any considerable period during the term of the new Settlement. In this remote country prices depend almost entirely on local circumstances, and it seems to me unsafe to assume that the local circumstances will be such as to maintain prices at or near their present level indefinitely.

It does not necessarily follow that the commutation prices assumed for the produce estimate, should be employed also in reckoning the cash value of the revenue paid in kind; they would be a factor to take into consideration, but not the only one. The point however will be dealt with separately.

Before quitting the subject of prices, I draw attention to the Settlement Officer's statement in paragraphs 42, 46, 50 and 54, that prices have risen 16 per cent. since Settlement; he has not entered into details in the Report, but in reply to enquiry informs me that this estimate is based on a rough comparison of the statements printed with my Review of the Preliminary Report. The information available is not sufficiently exact to require much discussion of the point, but I think it may safely be said that prices have risen to this extent (and probably more) since last Settlement.

10. *Report, paragraph 27.*—The average holding of the ordinary *asamis* (excluding *gunpas* and other large land-holders) is less than 3 acres; Holdings; cultivating occupancy; rents. and the bulk of the holdings average no more than 1.9 acres; probably most of these small holdings would be insufficient to support the *asamis* and pay the revenue without the aid of their earnings on the Treaty Road.

Report, paragraph 29.—Nine-tenths of the land is cultivated by the *asamis* themselves, and the remaining tenth is no doubt almost entirely included in the large holdings of *gunpas*, etc. Only .3 per cent. is held on *batai* rents, the rate being invariably half produce; this insignificant area forms the point on which the half net assets estimate is balanced; but, as will be seen below, such an estimate is not required, and the insecurity of its foundation is therefore immaterial. The Settlement Officer has given reasons for not paying much attention to the cash rents and fixed grain rents (2 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively of the cultivation); I shall not therefore notice them in detail: so far as they go they furnish evidence that the proposed demand is not too heavy, but the evidence is of very little value.

11. *Report, paragraph 30.*—The estimate of the payments from the common heap to agricultural menials is 3 per cent. of the gross produce.

Agricultural menials. Population.
This seems to be correct; the point is not important, as half-net assets will not be the standard of assessment.

Report, paragraph 31.—About 90 per cent. of the land is held by ordinary Ladakhi Buddhists; 7 per cent. by Musalmans, mainly Baltis; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ by Brukpas, who are people of Dard extraction with rather peculiar customs. The people are only fair cultivators. The Champa nomads, who live in flimsy blanket-tents all the year round at an elevation of 14,000 feet and over, hold very little cultivated land, depending on their live-stock.

The population is briefly described in paragraph 8 of the Preliminary Report; I did not comment in my Review on Chapters I and II of that Report, and the erroneous statement that the population is 139 souls per square mile of cultivation passed unnoticed. The correct figure taking the census of 1901 and the cultivated area now ascertained is 1,070 souls, which is high but not extraordinarily high for a hill country*; notwithstanding the custom of polyandry the population appears to be increasing.

12. *Report, paragraph 32.*—The number of fruit trees recorded is rather astonishing, and is much larger than I supposed when I recommended, in my Review of the Preliminary Report, that these trees should not be assessed. Nevertheless I adhere to that recommendation, believing that any separate assessment of trees in such a country as Ladakh would be a gross mistake: the existence of these trees and the profits derived from them should however be borne in mind in fixing the general and village assessments.

13. *Report, paragraph 33.*—The tahsil is well supplied with live-stock, especially sheep and goats, the approximate number (all sexes and ages) per square mile of cultivation being yaks 185, zos 89, lantos 232, total horned cattle 506; ponies 113, donkeys 195, sheep and goats 4,368; over $\frac{1}{4}$ of the yaks, over $\frac{1}{6}$ of the sheep and goats, and about $\frac{1}{15}$ of the ponies are held by the practically landless Champa graziers, under other heads they have little or nothing.

The number of ploughs, about one for every 7 acres, seems very low considering how small the holdings are. The Settlement Officer explains that neighbouring *asamis* are wont to combine to make up a yoke of plough cattle.

The following figures relating to recently assessed tahsils in the Jammu Province will be of interest for comparison with those stated above, although these tracts are of course quite different from Ladakh:—

Tahsil.	NUMBER PER SQUARE MILE CULTIVATED.			
	Horned cattle.	Horses and mules.	Goats and sheep.	Ploughs.
Riasi	1,067	8	556	123
Rajauri	747	13	503	126
Ladakh	506	308	4,368	94

The estimated income from live-stock (other than baggage animals) is Rs. 40,964, rather a high figure. It is based on sales in Leh, and on the "cattle-rents", that is the amount paid by zamindars for the use of cattle belonging to others made over to them for custody and use; such an arrangement is not infrequent near Leh. The estimate may be suitable for the villages within reach of Leh, but I doubt somewhat whether an income of this amount is obtained in the more distant places; amongst the Champas particularly there is, however, much bartering of *ghi*, wool, etc., for grain, salt, and other commodities.

* The corresponding figures for Kotli and Rajauri are 846 and 948.

Miscellaneous income.

14. *Report, paragraph 34.*—Miscellaneous income is estimated as follows :—

								Rs.	a.	p.
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,247	0	0
Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,678	0	0
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400	0	0

in addition to Rs. 40,964 from live-stock, and Rs. 6,162 from fruit already discussed.

15. *Report, paragraphs 35, 36.*—Transfers for value are prohibited now.

Land transfers and debt.

As regards gifts to *Gunpas*, I agree with the Settlement Officer that this

tendency should be watched, as the Ladakhi Buddhists are entirely in the hands of the *lamas*, and it is not at all desirable that the influence of the *Gunpas*, already so great, should be employed in increasing their holdings to any large extent. As suggested by the Settlement Officer an annual report on the subject should be submitted in future; no other action is required at present. About one-tenth of the cultivation is at present held by *Gunpas*.

Report, paragraph 37.—As regards transfers of cultivating right the Settlement Officer correctly states the result of my discussion of this question with him at Leh; but the matter having since been considered by a small Committee at Srinagar, I now recommend that the proposals agreed to at that meeting (which differ slightly from those made in the present Report), should be made applicable to Ladakh as well as Kashmir. A copy of the recommendations of the Committee is attached. (See Appendix I).

The total unsecured debt (excluding *Champas*) is reported to be Rs. 33,464 cash, and 1,08,501 maunds of grain: this is a large amount, but fortunately the *Gunpas*, which finance the Zamindars, are not harsh in their money-lending transactions, and much of the debt is really nominal.

16. *Report, paragraph 38.*—The Settlement Officer has made a mistake

Standard of assessment.

in assuming that the standard of assessment is half-net assets; he was

under the impression that there is a ruling of the Government of India that this standard should be adopted in all the State Settlements; but that is not the case, as he might have informed himself by referring to recent reports on Kashmir.

In Kashmir 30 per cent. of the gross produce was taken as a convenient standard, but there is an important difference between Kashmir and Ladakh, *viz.*, that in the former State claims the right to take in kind, and used actually to take, half of the gross produce. Although the right of ownership is reserved to the State in Ladakh also, the Durbar has never taken or claimed a half share of the produce: *asami* right in Ladakh, though it is not ownership, is rather closer to ownership than it is in Kashmir. Moreover Ladakh is a Frontier District, entitled to consideration on that account, and also on account of its climatic disadvantages.

The conclusion would be that something between half-assets (which work out at the high figure of 24.4 per cent.), and the Kashmir standard of 30 per cent., should be adopted here. I should have been inclined to take a figure very close to the half-assets standard, namely 25 per cent., partly for the reasons stated above for treating Ladakh leniently, and partly because it is difficult to find any other convenient fraction between the limits stated: but in consideration of the fact that no separate cesses are proposed here, and that the tahsil will be treated leniently in some other ways, it will not be unfair to assume 30 per cent. of the gross produce as the standard of assessment for land revenue and cesses combined. Cesses are usually $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue, but for the reasons given in the Preliminary Report, paragraph 36, it would not be proposed in any case to take road and school cesses in Ladakh. It will be near enough to assume that $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the standard assessment represents cesses, leaving 27 per cent. gross produce to represent the land revenue proper. This is a fairly high standard.

17. As stated in paragraph 9 above, I do not propose to take the

Standard rates and assessment.

increase of 16 per cent. on account of prices which the Settlement Officer

has made in his estimates; and taking 30 per cent. of the thus unmodified gross produce estimate, I obtain the standard rates and assessment shown in the following table :—

Standard Assessment.

Assessment Circle.	Classes of land.	Area in acres.	Half-Assets Assessment proposed by Settlement Officer.				THIRTY PER CENT. STANDARD ASSESSMENT PROPOSED BY SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.			
			Rate per acre.		Assessment.		Rate per acre representing.		Cesses.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Assessment.
First	Mazhing and Barzhing	757	6 0 8	4,575 5 11	Rs. a. p.	0 10 4	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
	Thazhing	371	3 15 8	1,477 0 2	5 12 9	0 6 9	5 12 9	6 7 1	4 8 0	4,880
	Chas	9	1 4 0	11 4 5	3 13 2	0 2 2	3 13 2	4 3 11	1 5 75	1,575
	Sasik	76	0 15 7	74 3 5	1 3 2	0 1 8	1 3 2	1 5 4	12	12
	Uthang	116	0 6 3	45 5 1	0 14 11	0 0 8	0 14 11	1 0 7	79	79
	Total	1,329	...	6,183 3 0	...	...	0 5 11	0 6 7	48	48
Second	Mazhing and Barzhing	6,125	5 1 10	31,322 12 2	4 13 0	0 8 7	4 13 0	5 5 7	33,405	33,405
	Thazhing	1,447	3 11 11	5,422 6 1	3 9 7	0 6 5	3 9 7	4 0 0	5,783	5,783
	Chas	26	1 4 9	33 12 1	1 3 10	0 2 3	1 3 10	1 6 1	36	36
	Sasik	204	0 9 7	121 11 8	0 9 2	0 1 0	0 9 2	0 10 2	130	130
	Uthang	1,416	0 6 3	551 10 7	0 5 11	0 0 8	0 5 11	0 6 7	588	588
	Total	9,218	...	37,452 4 7	...	...	...	...	39,942	39,942
Third	Mazhing and Barzhing	4,541	4 5 9	19,785 13 2	4 2 11	0 7 5	4 2 11	4 10 4	21,101	21,101
	Thazhing	1,737	2 14 2	5,012 13 3	2 12 4	0 4 11	2 12 4	3 1 3	5,346	5,346
	Chas	13	0 15 7	12 10 7	0 14 5	0 1 7	0 14 5	1 0 0	13	13
	Sasik	258	0 11 9	189 13 11	0 11 4	0 1 3	0 11 4	0 12 7	203	203
	Uthang	706	0 6 2	272 11 3	0 5 11	0 0 8	0 5 11	0 6 7	291	291
	Total	7,255	...	25,273 14 2	...	...	...	...	26,954	26,954
Fourth	Mazhing and Barzhing	232	2 11 9	634 1 8	2 0 11	0 4 8	2 0 11	2 14 7	676	676
	Thazhing	563	2 0 6	1,144 2 11	1 15 2	0 3 6	1 15 2	2 2 8	1,220	1,220
	Chas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sasik	103	1 0 10	108 8 0	1 0 2	0 1 10	1 0 2	1 2 0	116	116
	Uthang	62	0 6 3	24 3 7	0 6 0	0 0 8	0 6 0	0 6 8	26	26
	Total	961	...	1,911 0 2	...	...	...	...	2,038	2,038
	GRAND TOTAL	18,763	...	70,820 5 11	...	...	...	...	75,528	75,528

Note.—The half-assets assessment is that worked out by the Settlement Officer, viz., 24½ per cent. of the gross produce enhanced by 16 per cent. for prices. The 30 per cent. standard assessment is calculated on the gross produce estimate not so enhanced; cf. para. 9 of Review.

The only remarks I have to make about these estimates are that on the one hand the rates of yield assumed are cautious, and the prices rather low; while on the other hand the area of crops matured is exaggerated in our records, particularly in the colder circles. The result is that the estimate is on the whole certainly on the safe side, especially in the first two circles.

18. As I have already remarked the system of classification of villages adopted in the place of Assessment Circles is of value chiefly in distributing the demand which may be fixed over villages and holdings; it is not of much use in presenting the general proposals for the orders of the Durbar. Thus it will be seen that the Settlement Officer has been driven to take the same proportion of his half-assets assessment in each of the four circles. The reason is that each village is to be assessed as a whole, and that there are hardly any villages which do not extend over 2 or more circles.

For these reasons I find it unnecessary to discuss at length the assessments proposed for each circle separately; any modifications introduced would affect all circles alike.

The following is a summary of the revenue rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, which may be sanctioned.

Class of land.	Detail.	CIRCLE.			
		I.	II.	III.	IV.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mazhing	Revenue rates, Skardu *	3 7 0	3 3 0	2 14 0	2 4 0
	Ditto, Kargil *	3 3 0	2 14 6	2 4 0	...
Barzhing	Proposed here	4 12 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	2 6 0
Thazhing	Revenue rates, Skardu †	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Ditto, Kargil †	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	...
	Proposed here	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	1 10 0
Chhas	Ditto	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...
Sasik	Ditto	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
Ulthang	Revenue rates, Skardu and Kargil	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...
	Proposed here	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

With the above may be compared the all-round standard rates per acre assumed in Lahul and Spiti, Re. 1-12-0 and Re. 1-8-0 respectively, lower even than the *thazhing* rates assumed here; and the actual assessment was lower still.

For the reasons stated in the Report the old *bachh* rates do not deserve attention, and are not therefore quoted. It is also unnecessary to show separately the Settlement Officer's half-net assets rates, or the standard rates proposed, as the proposed rates are in almost every case approximately 20 per cent. below the former and 24 per cent. below the latter; the exceptions are the Sasik rates in the 2nd and 4th circles, where the difference has been explained by the Settlement Officer.

The next table collects information regarding the land revenue demand, present and proposed :—

Circle.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Tahsil.
Reference to report paragraphs	41—44	45—84	49—52	52—56	57
Current demand	4,776†	29,273†	20,505†	3,294†	57,848
Half-assets, 24·4 per cent. gross produce	6,185	37,452	25,274	1,911	70,820
Standard demand (30 per cent. gross produce)	6,594	39,942	26,954	2,038	75,528
Percentage of half-assets on current demand	129·4	127·9	123·2	58·0	122·4
Percentage of 30 per cent. standard on current demand	138·0	136·4	131·4	61·9	130·5
Assessment proposed	4,825†	29,672†	19,960†	1,506†	55,963
Increase	49	399	...	...	...
Decrease ... ..	...	...	545	1,788	1,885

* Mean of *Majing* and *Barsud*,
† Approximate figures.

† Mean of *Das* and *Brak*.

The all-round rate per acre cultivated of the assessment proposed works out at nearly Rs. 3 : with this may be compared the all-round rates in Lahul and Spiti, Re. 1-8-7 and Re. 1-7-9 ; in those *ilagas* cesses were imposed in addition to the revenue at Rs. 19-9-4 per cent. thereon ; but on the other hand the assessing officers believed the true cultivated area in Spiti to be much larger than reported. Making all allowances I estimate that the assessment proposed here is not much less than twice as heavy as that taken in Lahul and Spiti.

19. *Report, paragraph 60.*—The assessment current and proposed is much higher than that in Baltistan : General observations regarding assessment. natural advantages are not altogether on the side of Baltistan ; and natural advantages apart, the Ladakhis are certainly more prosperous than the Baltis, though Dr. Francke, an impartial observer who knows both tracts very well, states that they are markedly inferior in this respect to their fellows in Lahul and Spiti, the adjoining tracts of British territory*. The income from transport on the Treaty road and elsewhere affords valuable assistance, as do also the profits derived in other ways from live-stock. The Settlement Officer says that he has not heard a single complaint of over-assessment ; this is not my own experience, but I agree with him that the demand as a whole is by no means oppressive, though relief is certainly required here and there. I can also endorse what he says about the extraordinarily high outturn obtained when all goes well. Finally it has to be remembered that the revenue demand includes cesses, (an arrangement which it is proposed to retain), and that the demand, present and proposed, on account of grazing fees and mills is extremely moderate. The people therefore appear to me to have nothing to complain of, although the assessment is a full one for a country of this character. The fact that a considerable part of the revenue will be realized in kind, always a troublesome arrangement, is an argument against too full an assessment.

Some regard should also be paid to the very lenient Settlement in force in the adjoining *ilagas* of Lahul and Spiti.

Large reduction in the demand is certainly not called for ; at the same time I think that Ladakh is not a country which it would be wise from any point of view to treat hardly ; and if careful consideration of the village assessments points to a small reduction, (as is the case), that reduction should not be objected to.†

20. *Report, paragraph 61.*—I support the proposals for assessment of water mills, though I entertain some doubt whether it is worth while to assess them separately at all ; the rates of Re. 1 and annas 8 per mill proposed for those to be assessed are high enough in view of the very low rents at which such mills are leased. Assessment of mills and fruit trees.

As regards assessment of fruit trees see paragraph 12 above.

21. *Report, paragraph 62.*—The *Kahcharai* proposals are well considered, and have my support. They are that nothing be taxed except sheep and goats, (as increase in the number of yaks, ponies, plough-cattle, etc., ought to be Grazing fees assessment.

* " Since 1842 the country has made little progress. This is even observed by the natives, who compare other portions of Western Tibet which have come under British rule, in particular Lahul, with their own country ; and the difference between the two districts economically is surprising". (Francke, History of Western Tibet, 1907, page 168).

† The Settlement Officer has referred in paragraph 60 of his Report to the views of " Colonel Thomson, a former British Joint Commissioner, of Settlement experience, in his Review of the Report of Rai Bahadur Radha Kishen Koul". I have not been able to find the Report referred to. As regards Colonel Thomson there seems to be some misapprehension ; I have a copy of his remarks, which are in support of the view that Rai Bahadur Radha Kishen's proposed assessments were not excessive ; he signs himself " Colonel B. S. C.", (which the Settlement Officer seems to have read 'B. J. C.'). "late Settlement Officer, Central Provinces", and seems to have been a visitor, taking an intelligent interest in the country, but without any official connection with it. In these circumstances it does not seem necessary to quote his opinion fully.

encouraged in every possible way), and to assess sheep and goats at the very moderate rates of $\frac{3}{4}$ anna in villages which are paying grazing fees already, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna elsewhere. These proposals are very lenient, but they involve a rather considerable increase in the grazing fees demand, and remembering that *Kahcharai* revenue is not taken at all in some other remote tracts, such as Gurez and Padar, I am not in favour of taking more here. The demand should be fixed for 10 years, after which period, if all goes well, I am inclined to think that the rates might be raised; though it will be found somewhat difficult to obtain an accurate return of the numbers then existing.

Here I mention once more the practice in Lahul and Spiti. The local flocks there are exempt from grazing revenue, while sheep and goats in the rest of the Kulu sub-division pay $\frac{1}{4}$ anna per head ordinarily, or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per head if grazed in Lahul by owners not belonging to that tract.

22. *Report, paragraph 64.*—It is for the Durbar to say whether cesses will continue to be realized by deduction from the revenue, or will be added to it in the ordinary way. In the latter case an equivalent reduction of the proposed demand will be necessary.

The matter does not, however, end here: if separate cesses are taken, it will not be desirable to establish a precedent for departing from the usual rule, that cesses are payable on the revenue of *jagir* and *mafi* lands. With a few very unimportant exceptions the only holders of such grants in Ladakh are the monasteries and the Rajas of Stok and Matho; and to require them to pay cesses, a demand hitherto unheard of in the country, would undoubtedly cause dissatisfaction, not to the jagirdars and mafidars alone, but also to the people at large. It is true that the cesses would be nominally paid by the land-holders, but the revenue assignees are usually also the *assamis* of the land assigned, and in any case the separation of the demand would actually result in a loss to them.

There is nothing to be gained, in my opinion, by imposing cesses separately, and remitting them in favour of jagirdars and mafidars, which in the alternative I should feel obliged to recommend.

23. The financial results of the proposals made above are summed up in the following table:—

Demand.			Land revenue and cesses.	Assessment on mills.	Grazing revenue.	TOTAL.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Current	...	...	57,848	86	3,318	61,252
Proposed	...	...	55,963	120	4,576	60,659
Increase	...	...	.....	34	1,258	.....
Decrease	...	...	1,885	.....	.....	593

The net result of the proposals is therefore a net decrease of .96 per cent.; the result of the re-assessment so far as the State is concerned is therefore insignificant, though the changes in the internal distribution will be far from unimportant.

24. *Report, paragraph 69.*—I agree with the Settlement Officer in regard to the dates for instalments; inconvenient though they seem, the people certainly prefer that they should not be altered.

25. *Report, paragraph 72.*—In paragraph 72 the Settlement Officer recurs to the question of ownership. I take it to be settled that the State is proprietor of the land, and it only remains to decide what to do in regard to *malikana*; as I have said above *assami* right in Ladakh is more closely akin to ownership than it is in Kashmir, and as the *malikana* of 1 anna per rupee has been held in Kashmir to be included in the revenue, there seems no reason for refusing a similar concession here. The Settlement Officer proposes to extend it to the holders of *mafis* as well, contrary to Kashmir practice; as the Ladakh

mafis are nearly all for administrative or religious purposes, it is probable that His Highness will approve of this suggestion, which I think is politically sound.

26. *Report, paragraph 74.*—I regret that the question of payment of revenue in kind had to be held back ; it will be reported on in a note appended to this Review, if received in time.*

27. *Report, paragraph 75.*—The Settlement Officer proposes 30 years as the term of Settlement. This is a radical departure from the previous custom in the State where Settlements of 10 or 15 years have been the rule, though they have often run on longer. I am inclined to think that 25 years may be fixed, on the understanding that it will probably be extended when the time comes. I see no reason to think that it will be necessary to re-settle Ladakh for a very long time to come, but it is easy to extend a comparatively short term, while a longer term once fixed cannot be shortened.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. *Report, paragraph 65, &c.*—Proposals regarding the patwari staff (paragraph 65), lambardars (paragraph 67), and kardars (paragraph 68), have already been made on the Preliminary Report, and need not be repeated here. As regards kanungos (paragraph 66), 3 girdawars and an office kanungo are certainly needed if the work in this immense tahsil is to be properly supervised ; this means the addition of one girdawar to the present staff. The scale of pay and allowances proposed may be approved ; and steps will then be taken to obtain provision for the expenditure involved.

29. *Report, paragraphs 70—71.*—In regard to exemptions from *karbegar* the Settlement Officer adds to the proposals made in the Preliminary Report (paragraph 20 of my Review) the recommendation that all exemptions ordered by the Wazir shall be annually reported to the Revenue Minister. I see no objection to this, but the Annual Report should relate only to exemptions newly granted during the previous year.

A considerable improvement has been made in the revised *res* arrangements introduced this year, which are on trial. Though the State transport system referred to is not at present suitable for Ladakh, it may very possibly be practicable in Kargil ; I believe the Wazir is making enquiries on the subject.

I have not seen the papers regarding the proposed further *takavi* grant of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of transport *yaks* and ponies. The advances given last year have been most useful, and the further amount now proposed should certainly be sanctioned.

30. *Report, paragraph 2.*—The Settlement Officer's remarks regarding the boundary with Tibet are correct ; but no practical inconvenience arises from the fact that the boundary has not been accurately demarcated and surveyed, and the question whether this should now be done depends chiefly on political considerations. So far as the Revenue and Settlement Departments are concerned there is no need at present to take up the question, but it may be thought desirable to take action in order to avoid complications in the future.

The story I have heard about the acquisition of the village of Mansar, 8 days journey beyond the frontier of Tibet, is somewhat different from that recounted by the Settlement Officer ; but the method of acquisition is immaterial. If Mansar remains with the State the present arrangements in regard to the place must continue, as no State official can visit it. If there is no political objection to taking up the question of exchanging it for some village near the boundary, I suggest that such action be taken. Meanwhile the revenue payable will be Rs. 278-12-0 as before.

31. This is Chaudhri Khushi Muhammad's first Assessment Report ; from an officer of his ability and educational attainments I looked for a good Report and I have not been disappointed. The Report (though the arrange-

ment of subjects is rather defective), is clear and well written, and deals fully and carefully with all points of importance. For Chaudhri Khushi Muhammad's other work as Settlement Officer I have nothing but praise; he has worked hard and well, and his high character has had its effect on the officers under him. He has carried on at the same time the work of Wazir and Kashmir Joint Commissioner, in which capacities he has earned golden opinions from those best qualified to judge.

Sardar Thakar Singh has worked well and honestly throughout; and has made himself very useful in matters not really within the sphere of his work as Assistant Settlement Officer, such as distribution of *takavi*, and enquiries regarding *res* and *begar*. He has also compiled a record of local customs.

I believe Pandit Anant Ram, B.A., Settlement Tahsildar, to deserve the commendation bestowed on him by the Settlement Officer.

CAMP KUTALER:

Dated 17th December 1908. }

W. S. TALBOT,
Settlement Commissioner,
Jammu and Kashmir State.



Appendix I to Settlement Commissioner's Review of Ladakh Assessment Report (paragraph 15).

Extract from the proceedings of a Committee which met at Srinagar on 24th October 1908. to discuss the question of Agricultural Indebtedness, etc.

* * * * *

(1). As regards rules regulating the transfer of cultivating right, the Committee think that there is no objection to leases for a term of years to any person whose object is merely the ordinary cultivation of the land on payment of rent ; but that transfers which for practical purposes amount to a permanent alienation of the land under the name of a lease should be wholly prohibited.

(2). These objects can be obtained by making the simple rule that leases of cultivating right shall not be made for any term exceeding the unexpired portion of the term of Settlement current at the time, or 10 years, whichever is least, and that at the termination of the lease, the lessee shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements of any kind.

(3). The last provision would entirely exclude the class of persons who take land, not for ordinary cultivation, but for building bungalows, planting orchards and the like ; it is therefore unnecessary to make any distinction between State subjects and outsiders, or between agriculturists and non-agriculturists. But it should of course be understood that it is not intended to deprive ordinary agricultural tenants of their right, under the Tenancy Law in force, to compensation for disturbance and for ordinary agricultural improvements.

(4). There is no need to interfere with pattas (transfers of cultivating right) already existing before this date, of which the number is not large. All holders of such pattas already executed should be required to apply, within 6 months of the issue of His Highness' orders on the proposals, for the legalisation of their leases. The period of three months previously provided is considered too short.

As regards penalty for breach of the rules the Committee consider that forfeiture of the land affected would be a sufficient punishment ; and that it is not necessary to impose fines on either party in addition, as previously proposed in the draft rules.

* * * * *





सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT No. 1.—MELAN RAKBA.



सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Melan Rakha.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Year.	Assessment, Circle.	Details.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.						CULTIVATED.							
				Unculturable.	Culturable.					Total.	Maying.	Barjng and Chas.	Bagh Barjng.	Thajng and Saak.	Bagh Thajng.	Uthang.	Total.
					Unapropriated waste.	Appropriated waste.	Bedzar and Safad-zar.	Karisham.	Barjar Jaddi.								
Sambat 1958	...	Total	7,931	5,707	12	734	...	...	...	746	127	802	34	389	28	104	1,478
Sambat 1964	4,665	2,344	413	471	33	...	...	917	77	688	50	447	26	116	1,404
Difference between Sambats 1958 and 1964.			3,266	3,363	...	263	...	...	...	...	50	114	...	...	...	74	...
			...	...	401	...	33	...	...	171	...	...	16	59	3	12	...
Sambat 1958	...	Total	64,940	48,403	870	4,975	65	...	16	5,426	913	6,196	32	2,468	3	1,499	11,111
Sambat 1964	...	Second	52,891	35,241	3,081	4,792	425	46	37	8,381	354	5,797	37	1,651	14	1,416	9,269
			12,049	13,162	...	183	...	...	...	...	559	399	...	817	...	83	1,7842
			...	...	2,711	...	380	46	21	2,955	...	...	5	...	11	...	...
Sambat 1958	...	Total	50,831	38,626	232	3,210	9	...	39	3,490	702	5,209	5	2,175	5	617	8,713
Sambat 1964	...	Third	25,979	14,205	1,292	2,790	325	5	104	4,516	328	4,226	1	1,995	2	706	7,258
			24,852	24,423	...	420	...	...	...	...	374	983	4	180	3	...	1,455
			...	...	1,080	...	316	5	65	1,026	...	...	...	...	...	89	...
Sambat 1958	...	Total	4,347	2,220	2	557	...	...	147	708	38	660	...	668	...	55	1,421
Sambat 1964	...	Fourth	5,458	3,017	484	948	4	3	38	1,477	12	221	1	666	2	62	964
			...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	26	439	...	2	...	...	457
			...	...	482	391	4	3	...	771	...	...	1	...	2	7	...
Sambat 1958	...	Total	128,049	94,958	616	9,476	74	...	202	10,368	1,780	12,867	71	5,699	31	2,275	22,723
Sambat 1964	68,993	54,807	5,270	9,001	787	54	179	15,291	771	10,932	89	4,759	44	2,300	18,895
			39,056	40,151	...	475	...	...	23	...	1,009	1,935	...	940	...	...	3,828
			...	...	4,654	...	713	54	...	4,923	...	...	18	...	13	25	...

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Showing cropped area of 1964.*

Assessment Circle.	Majing.	Barjing.	Thajing.	Chhas.	Sasik.	Ukhang.	Total.
First	77	680	871	9	76	116	1,829
Second	354	5,771	1,447	26	204	1,416	9,218
Third	328	4,213	1,737	18	258	706	7,256
Fourth	12	220	563	1	108	32	961
Total	771	10,884	4,118	49	641	2,300	18,763

STATEMENT No. 3. — Jinswar.

(CROP RETURNS).

Year.	3	RABI CROPS HARVESTED.												KAREE CROPS HARVESTED.					RABI AND KAREE															
		Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Karas.	Matar.	Masur.	Bajra.	Sarhal.	Vegetables.	Rodder.	Fruits.	Total crop harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Area of taradadi and khali.	Total cultivation in rabi.	Trumba.	China.	Kangni.	Vegetables.	Sarhal.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Area of taradadi and khali.	Total cultivation in kharif.	Total crops harvested.	Crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance correct area cropped.	Area of taradadi and khali.	Total cultivation.		
First.	Sambal 1964.	.....	286	608	69	..	220	1	..	33	8	112	13	1,330	..	148	1,478	240	5	22	13	1	241	..	1,197	1,478	1,611	..	1,611	243	1,368	110	1,478
		Majing ..	25	38	3	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	73	1	3	77	18	..	1	1	..	20	1	56	77	93	2	95	21	74	3	77
		Barjng ..	181	341	28	44	21	16	2	9	2	..	..	644	4	32	680	176	10	18	4	..	208	12	480	680	852	16	868	208	862	18	880
		Bagh Barjng ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	50	..	50	..	50	..	50
		Thajng ..	127	97	9	20	9	22	..	12	..	..	..	298	5	70	371	39	5	..	1	..	45	2	324	371	341	7	348	19	329	42	371
		Bagh Thajng ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	26	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	26	..	26	..	26	..	26
		Chas	7	7	..	1	8	1	7	8	8	..	8	..	8	..	8
		Sasik ..	6	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	62	76	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	85	76	24	1	25	..	25	51	76
		Ulthang	116	..	116	116	116	116	116	..	116	..	116	..	116
		Total	339	476	40	70	32	42	2	23	10	116	75	1,225	11	168	1,404	244	15	19	7	..	285	15	1,104	1,404	1,510	26	1,536	246	1,290	114	1,404	
		Decrease	..	132	29	..	188	10	105	74	3	6	1	93	74	101	..	75	..	78	..	74
		Increase	73	70	..	41	2	..	2	4	62	11	20	..	4	10	4	15	26	3	..	4	..
Sambal 1958.	.....	2,621	2,757	1,663	133	870	125	2	391	25	1,634	48	10,289	21	821	11,111	63	7	3	26	..	99	..	11,012	11,111	10,368	21	10,369	51	10,438	773	11,111	
		

APPENDIX A.

Showing the classification of Villages and Muhallas of Ladakh Tehsil.

Number of Had Bast.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
1	Beghdung	1. Beghdung Proper 2. Shupa Khur 3. Nhal Nakchan 4. Chan Ling 5. Chir Thanchan 6. Lagob 7. Nakpo Thang	1st	...	...	4th
2	Waris Fistan	1. Waris Proper 2. Dungpola 3. Sani Dho 4. Fistan Goman 5. Bechming 6. Fistan Yughman... ..	...	...	...	4th
3	Udmaru	1. Udmaru Proper 2. Shusha Khar 3. Bruk	1st	2nd	...	4th
4	Largep	1. Goman 2. Yughman 3. Pach Thang 4. Bruk ... ..	...	...	3rd	4th
5	Skuru	1. Skuru Proper 2. Rakhuru ... ..	...	...	3rd	4th
6	Tarche ... ..	.....	...	...	3rd	...
7	Hundri ... ..	.....	...	2nd	...	...
8	Kanfok ... ..	.....	...	"	...	...
9	Partab Pura ... ..	.....	...	...	3rd	...
10	Hundar	1. Hundar Proper 2. Unlee 3. Awakshah 4. Mitti	1st	"	...	...
11	Hundar Dhok	1. Goman 2. Yughman... .. 3. Wachan 4. Sarning ... ..	...	...	3rd	4th
12	Diskit ... ..	.....	1st	...	...	...
13	Chimshan Charasa	1. Chimshan 2. Charasa 3. Alkham 4. Barma ... ..	...	2nd	...	...

STATEMENT No. 4.—*Showing cultivating occupancy of Tahsil Eadakh.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Assessment Circle.		First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.		Total							
Detail.		Holding Area		Holding Area		Holding Area		Holding Area		Holding Area		Holding Area		Holding Area		Holding Area	
Total cultivated area.		632		8,981		3,031		469		7,458		469		7,458		18,895	
Area cultivated by assamis.		492		2,379		2,032		430		4,640		430		4,640		16,893	
Area cultivated by tenants.		18		157		63		5		242		5		242		77	
Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.		41		140		275		22		472		22		472		430	
Paying other cash rents.		8		332		180		5		524		5		524		332	
Paying in kind with or without malikana.		73		673		502		37		1,580		37		1,580		1,157	
Total held by tenants paying rent.		122		1,445		987		64		2,576		64		2,576		1,919	
Detail.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Zabti rents.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
produce or more.		5		41		11		2		59		2		59		...	
Less than 1/2.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
By fixed amount of produce.		39		666		378		25		1,098		25		1,098		...	
Total area under rents in kind.		44		697		389		27		1,157		27		1,157		...	
Total paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.		29		145		219		37		430		37		430		...	
Total paying other cash rents.		1		169		158		4		332		4		332		...	
Total cash rents paid on area entered in column No. 16.		Rs. 2. p. 17 14 9		713 2 6		455 4 0		7 4 0		1,193 9 3		7 4 0		1,193 9 3		...	

NOTE.—Some of the holdings are situated partly in one circle and partly in the other. Hence average size per holding can not be correctly shown for each circle.

STATEMENT No. 3—concluded

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

Number of Had Bast.	Name of village.	Name of Mohallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
14	Kubed	1. Kubed Proper ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Taksha ... ..	...	"	...	...
		3. Ai ... ..	...	"	...	...
		4. Arnau Yughman ... ..	...	"	...	...
		5. Arnau Goman ... ..	...	"	...	...
15	Khemi	1. Khemi Proper ... ..	...	"	...	...
		2. Chang Lung ... ..	...	"	...	...
		3. Hinachi ... ..	...	"	...	...
		4. Tanstit ... ..	...	"	...	...
		5. Zungsa ... ..	...	"	...	...
		6. Newstat ... ..	...	"	...	...
		7. Washi ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		8. Gumbo ... ..	...	...	...	"
		9. Jingmoche ... ..	...	...	...	"
16	Panamik	1. Panamik Yughman ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Phukpoche ... ..	...	"	...	...
		3. Panamik Goman ... ..	...	"	...	...
		4. Tritsha ... ..	...	"	...	...
		5. Kuri ... ..	...	"	...	...
		6. Murgbi ... ..	...	"	...	...
17	Tigar	1. Tigar Proper ... ..	...	"	...	...
18	Samoor	2. Pinchimik ... ..	...	"	...	...
19	Lagjun	1. Lagjun Proper ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Tirat ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		3. Chhati ... ..	...	"	...	...
20	Khalsar	1. Khalsar Proper ... ..	...	"	...	...
		2. Bruk Yughman ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		3. Bruk Goman ... ..	...	...	...	"
21	Khardung	1. Khardung Proper ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Maghmar ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Pharka ... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Khari Goman ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. " Yughman ... ..	...	...	"	...
		6. Zamelte ... ..	...	...	"	...
		7. Bruk Yughman ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		8. Bruk Goman ... ..	...	...	...	"
		9. Chhulipa ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		10. Rung Do ... ..	...	"	...	...
22	Digar	1. Digar Proper ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Thang Dimo ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		3. Konka ... ..	...	...	...	"

APPENDIX A—continued.

Number of Had Bast.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	Classes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
23	Khima Khimru	1. Khima 2. Khimru 3. Agyam ... ..	...	...	...	4th
24	Tanyar	1. Rong 2. Stung 3. Skok 4. Umri ... ..	...	...	...	4th
25	Durgub	1. Durgub Proper with its Muhallas ...	...	...	3rd	...
26	Shachukul	Sachukul Proper with Muhallas ...	...	...	"	...
27	Tanktse	Tanktse Proper with Muhallas ...	...	...	"	...
28	Mau Pangam	1. Khaktut 2. Man 3. Mirak 4. Pangmik 5. Lakolung 6. Tablung 7. Yurang 8. Fobrang ... ..	...	...	...	4th
29	Kargum Chuchal	1. ....	...	...	3rd	...
30	Kungiam	Kungiam Proper with Muhallas ...	...	...	"	...
31	Luktse ... ..	...	...	...	"	...
32	Tukla	1. Tukla Proper 2. Thasru ... ..	...	...	"	4th
33	Phuktse	Phuktse Proper including all other areas	...	...	3rd	...
34	Shara	1. Shara Proper 2. Nugal 3. Phuh ... ..	...	...	"	4th
35	Sharangosh ... ..	...	...	...	3rd	...
36	Igu	1. Igu Proper including Nagta 2. Enche and Zagur Nagla 3. Encheh 4. Zagur 5. Kulam 6. Phuh ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
37	Lankor ... ..	...	...	...	3rd	...
38	Sakti	1. Sakti Proper 2. Tagar and Taghnak ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
39	Chimre ... ..	...	...	2nd	...	...
40	Kharu ... ..	...	...	"	...	...
41	Nang ... ..	...	...	...	3rd	...
42	Ranbir Pura ... ..	...	...	2nd	...	...

APPENDIX A—continued.

Number of Had East.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
43	Thikse	1. Thikse Proper ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Arzu ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		3. Tagmo ... ..	...	...	"	...
44	She ... ..	...	...	2nd	...	...
		1. Pen Yughman ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Pen Goman ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Gongzur ... ..	...	...	"	...
45	Sabu	4. Zung ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Tara Gung ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		6. Iyu ... ..	...	"	...	...
46	Chughlam Sar ... ..	...	...	"	...	...
		1. Leh Proper ... ..	...	"	...	...
		2. Kara ... ..	...	"	...	...
47	Leh	3. Gunpa ... ..	...	"	...	...
		4. Gemcha ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		5. Gangles ... ..	...	...	"	...
48	Pituk	1. Pituk Proper ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Phorka ... ..	...	"	...	...
		1. Fiang Proper ... ..	...	"	...	...
		2. Thang Nak ... ..	...	"	...	...
49	Fiang	3. Man Kang ... ..	...	"	...	...
		4. Morubuk ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		5. Phubings ... ..	...	...	...	"
50	Fe ... ..	...	...	2nd	...	...
51	Taru ... ..	...	...	"	...	...
52	Umla ... ..	...	...	...	3rd	...
53	Nimu	1. Nimu Proper ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Muhallas ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
54	Bazgo ... ..	...	...	2nd	...	...
55	Ne ... ..	...	...	...	3rd	...
56	Lakir	1. Area above the Gunpa ... ..	...	...	"	...
		2. Area below the Gunpa ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		1. Saspul Proper	1st	...	...	...
		2. Sabu Karse ... ..	"	...	...	...
57	Saspul	3. Mangs Karik ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		4. Halinka ... ..	...	"	...	...
		5. Ali Tukpo ... ..	...	"	...	...
58	Saspoche ... ..	...	...	...	3rd	...
59	Hemi Shupa	1. Hemi Shupa Proper including Muhallas.	...	...	"	...
		2. Ule Bruk ... ..	...	...	...	4th
60	Nurla ... ..	...	1st	...	...	...

Number of Had Best.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
61	Timasgam	1. Timasgam Proper 2. Warlak 3. Ang ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
62	Teah	1. Teah Proper 2. Bruk area ... ..	...	2nd	...	4th
68	Khalse	1. Khalse Proper... .. 2. Aisu Bruk 3. Narmangima 4. Narman Barma 5. Narman do. 6. Harise Barma 7. Langrun 8. Rang 9. Balukhar 10. Narmuchuka bruk 11. Harise Goman 12. Skambar Goma 13. Skambar Yugma	1st	...	...	...
64	Skinding	1. Skinding Proper 2. Stang 3. Lalung Dus 4. Nirman 5. Chhuka 6. Shigran ... ..	...	2nd	...	4th
65	Dumkhar	1. Dunekhar Proper 2. Thango 3. Bibi Sana 4. Thang jok 5. Yargo 6. Wal 7. Barman 8. Thangras 9. Goman 10. Nirnu 11. Bruk Sanche 12. Khargok 13. Chinchaks 14. Proche 15. Koram	1st	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

Number of Had Bast.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
66	Karbuchan	1. Karbuchan Proper	1st	...	...	...
		2. Sanchedo ... ..	"	...	...	...
		3. Inamdo ... ..	"	...	...	...
		4. Mik Than ... ..	"	...	...	...
		5. Alchina Thang ... ..	"	...	...	...
		6. Khache " ... ..	"	...	...	...
		7. Warchudo ... ..	"	"	...	...
		8. Turian ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		9. Shaskam ... ..	...	"	...	...
		10. Khangrol ... ..	...	"	...	...
		11. Langbuche ... ..	...	"	...	...
		12. Pulchar ... ..	...	"	...	...
		13. Warchu ... ..	...	"	...	...
		14. Yughman Mus ... ..	...	"	...	...
		15. Kashokho ... ..	...	"	...	...
		16. Lung Turian ... ..	...	"	...	...
		17. Sando ... ..	...	"	...	...
		18. Phumsa ... ..	...	"	...	...
		19. Sache Lunba ... ..	...	"	...	...
		20. Skambar Lunba ... ..	...	"	...	...
		21. Saring Malik ... ..	...	"	...	...
		22. Siksik ... ..	...	"	...	...
		23. Kumbar ... ..	...	"	...	...
		24. Pachak ... ..	...	"	...	...
		25. Bak Pawses ... ..	...	"	...	...
		26. Nain Skaldak ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		27. Khawarcho ... ..	...	...	...	"
		28. Bruklo ... ..	...	...	...	"
		29. Kalba Rilcha ... ..	...	...	...	"
67	Hanu	1. Hanu do ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Kaungche ... ..	...	"	...	...
		3. Thambu ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		4. Stakpa ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Lungdo ... ..	...	...	"	...
		6. Kunchat ... ..	...	...	"	...
		7. Tangbuche ... ..	...	...	"	...
		8. Hanu Yughma ... ..	...	...	"	...
		9. " Goman ... ..	...	...	"	...
		10. Poral ... ..	...	...	"	...
		11. Kaskas ... ..	...	...	"	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

Number of Had Bast.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
68	Hanu—concid	12. Sarmabostan ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		13. Mahtap ... ..	...	...	...	"
		14. Skambo Lamba ... ..	...	...	...	"
		15. Spangkhang ... ..	...	...	...	"
		16. Pheou gang ... ..	...	...	...	"
		17. Horamchu ... ..	...	...	...	"
		18. Thangros ... ..	...	...	...	"
		19. Pharamchu ... ..	...	...	...	"
		20. Photo Lamba ... ..	...	...	...	"
		21. Hambar ... ..	...	...	...	"
		22. Stakpa Lungpa ... ..	...	...	...	"
		1. Doh Proper	1st	...	...	...
		2. Lastiangs ... ..	"	...	...	...
		3. Phindur ... ..	"	...	...	...
		4. Yogdos ... ..	"	...	...	...
		5. Bima ... ..	"	...	...	...
		6. Sauit ... ..	"	...	...	...
		7. Baldes... ..	"	...	...	...
		8. Doudari ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		9. Chomarche ... ..	...	"	...	...
		10. Shanglu ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		11. Yonu Dung ... ..	...	...	"	...
		12. Kharu ... ..	...	...	"	...
		13. Chubar ... ..	...	...	"	...
		14. Rungauya ... ..	...	...	"	...
68	Ledo	1. Ledo Proper	1st	...	...	...
		2. Awanche ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		3. Pachari... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Barlos ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Taso ... ..	...	...	"	4th
69	Taghma Chak	1. Taghma Chak Proper	1st	...	...	...
		2. Lumba... ..	"	...	...	...
		3. Hemar ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		4. Rong ... ..	...	"	...	...
		5. Urbins ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		6. Sumdo ... ..	...	...	"	...
		7. Harise ... ..	...	...	"	...
		8. Omlas ... ..	...	...	"	...
		9. Parchukma ... ..	...	...	"	...
		10. Labhu ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		11. Champa khutu ... ..	...	...	...	"
		12. Kaldam ... ..	...	...	...	"
		13. Shukshuk ... ..	...	...	...	"

APPENDIX A.—continued.

Number of Had Bast.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
71	Kanjian	1. Shulacha ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Yulsa ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Phorka ... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Zam ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Umpulton ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		6. Lachucha ... ..	...	...	...	"
		7. Khulsa ... ..	...	...	...	"
		8. Sumina Lung ... ..	...	...	...	"
		9. Tashi Kilba ... ..	...	...	...	"
		10. Katak Show ... ..	...	...	...	"
		11. Dumbur ... ..	...	...	...	"
72	Lingshit	1. Lingshit Proper including bruk areas	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Skampatta Yughma ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Kartse ... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Deking ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Umans ... ..	...	...	"	...
73	Yulching	1. Yulching Proper ... ..	...	...	"	...
		2. Nirak ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Skampatta Goman ... ..	...	...	...	4th
74	Phatoksar	1. Photoksar Proper with Bruks	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Shingdung ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Pharka... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Askota ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Machu ... ..	...	...	"	...
75	Wanla	1. Wanla Proper ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Tirchit ... ..	...	"	...	...
		3. Urza ... ..	...	"	...	...
		4. Akungeha ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		5. Urcha ... ..	...	...	"	...
		6. Phongéla ... ..	...	...	"	...
		7. Hanu Patta ... ..	...	...	"	...
		8. Sumdo... ..	...	...	"	...
		9. Hinju Yughman ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		10. " Goman ... ..	...	...	...	"
		11. " Ancho ... ..	...	...	...	"
		12. Amut ... ..	...	...	...	"
76	Lama Uru	1. Lama Uru Proper ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Jankhar ... ..	...	"	...	...
		3. Giapak... ..	...	"	...	...
		4. Aticha ... ..	...	"	...	...
		5. Larcha ... ..	...	"	...	...
		6. Bruk nuk ... ..	...	"	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

Number of Had Bast.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
77	Lama Uru—consolid...	7. Sumchan ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		8. Agzema ... ..	...	...	"	...
		9. Laluk ... ..	...	...	"	...
		10. Kalkuche ... ..	...	...	"	...
		11. Shing Lung ... ..	...	...	"	...
		12. Paturcha ... ..	...	...	"	...
		13. Supking Chan... ..	...	...	"	...
		14. Pamas ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		15. Chagacha ... ..	...	...	...	"
		1. Tar ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. „ Yughma ... ..	...	"	...	...
		3. Gojing ... ..	...	"	...	...
		4. Hipti Yughma... ..	...	"	...	...
		5. „ Goman ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		6. Nihalu Chang... ..	...	...	...	4th
78	Gera Mangu	7. Haritng ... ..	...	...	...	"
		8. Tharmo ... ..	...	...	...	"
		1. Gera ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Mangu ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		3. Rang Yugman... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. „ Goman ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Mache „ ... ..	...	...	"	...
		6. Khanse ... ..	...	...	"	...
		7. Pharka ... ..	...	...	"	...
		8. Sopita ... ..	...	...	"	...
		9. Zani ... ..	...	...	"	...
		10. Duk ... ..	...	...	...	4th
79	Alchi	11. Sigar ... ..	...	...	...	"
		12. Manlung ... ..	...	...	...	...
		1. Alchi Proper ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Lardu ... ..	...	"	...	...
		3. Chulangse ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		4. Umling... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Bath Duks ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		1. Chilling ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Uzans ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		3. Samda Chhun ... ..	...	...	"	...
80	Chilling Sumda	4. Samda Chhinmo ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Lungu ... ..	...	...	"	...
		6. Chilling Duk ... ..	...	...	"	...
		7. Achirik ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		8. Samda Chhun Duk ... ..	...	...	...	"
		9. Samda Chhinmo Duk ... ..	...	...	...	"

APPENDIX A.—continued.

Number of Had Bast.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
81	Rumbak	1. Rumbak Proper ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Uruche ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Shingo ... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Kaya ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Sanktse ... ..	...	...	"	...
		6. Runchung ... ..	...	...	"	...
		7. Ying Chum ... ..	...	...	"	...
82	Skin Markta	1. Skiu Proper ... ..	...	...	"	...
		2. Chalak ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Thinle Pa ... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Tutin Yughma ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. „ Goma ... ..	...	...	"	...
		6. Taga Kium ... ..	...	...	"	...
		7. Markha... ..	...	...	"	...
		8. Hemlung ... ..	...	...	"	...
		9. Dultaklung ... ..	...	...	"	...
		10. Hankar ... ..	...	...	"	...
		11. Thachang ... ..	...	...	"	...
		12. Kamchar ... ..	...	...	"	...
83	Matho	1. Matho Proper ... ..	...	2nd	...	...
		2. Tuchik ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		3. Miruche ... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Karun ... ..	...	...	"	...
84	Stok ... ..	.....	...	2nd	...	...
85	Chhachot Yugman ... ..	.....	...	...	3rd	...
86	„ Shamma ... ..	.....	...	...	"	...
87	Chhachot Goman	1. Chhachot Goman Proper ... ..	...	...	"	...
		2. Rampur ... ..	...	...	"	...
88	Stagpa ... ..	.....	...	...	"	...
89	Changa ... ..	.....	...	2nd	...	...
90	Hemi... ..	.....	...	...	3rd	...
91	Shang ... ..	.....	...	...	"	...
92	Marchaling ... ..	.....	...	2nd	...	...
93	Upshe ... ..	.....	...	"	...	...
94	Miru ... ..	.....	...	...	3rd	...
95	Giah ... ..	.....	...	...	"	...
96	Kharnak ... ..	.....	...	...	...	4th
97	Tirchat ... ..	.....	...	...	3rd	...

APPENDIX A.—concluded.

Number of Had Baat.	Name of village.	Name of Muhallas.	CLASSES.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
98	Hamyan	1. Hamyan Proper ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Pharka ... ..	...	...	"	...
		3. Rabkhah ... ..	...	...	"	...
		4. Khatpa ... ..	...	...	"	...
		5. Argah ... ..	...	...	"	...
		6. Rakur Yugman ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		7. „ Goman ... ..	...	...	...	"
		8. Saling ... ..	...	...	...	"
		9. Gousa ... ..	...	...	...	"
		10. Zaltak ... ..	...	...	...	"
		11. Zaglay ... ..	...	...	...	"
		12. Ranuntar ... ..	...	...	...	"
		13. Numa Yugman ... ..	...	...	...	"
		14. „ Goman ... ..	...	...	...	"
99	Tiri	Tiri Proper including Tiri do ...	...	...	3rd	...
100	Keri	Keri Proper including Muhallas ...	...	...	"	...
101	Kinmang	1. Kinmang Proper ... ..	...	...	"	...
		2. Muhalla Mandal ... ..	...	...	"	...
102	Ohhuma Thang	1. Ohhuma Thang ... ..	...	...	"	...
		2. Maiya ... ..	...	...	"	...
103	Samad Rakchan	Not measured assessed on Kahcharai only.	...	...	...	...
104	Numan	1. Numan Proper ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Neyar ... ..	...	...	"	...
105	Mattu, Rolman	1. Mattu ... ..	...	...	"	...
		2. Rolman ... ..	...	...	"	...
106	Hanle ... ..	.....	...	...	...	4th
107	Koyil	1. Koyil Proper ... ..	...	...	3rd	...
		2. Karle ... ..	...	...	...	4th
		3. Bimb Khar ... ..	...	...	...	"
		4. Tashigang ... ..	...	...	...	"
		5. Pharka ... ..	...	...	...	"
108	Demchuk	1. Demchuk ... ..	...	...	...	"
		2. Laganskial ... ..	...	...	...	"
109	Karzok ... ..	.....	...	...	...	"
110	Manear	Not measured; situated in Lhasa territory.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

Showing the results of crop experiments made during the year Sambat 1963 and 1964.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIRCLE	Soil.	Wheat.	Giram.	Barley.	Masur.	Sarshaf.	Matar.	Trumba.	Ul.
FIRST.	Majing	495	802	...	...	192	...	410	
	Barjing	495	802	...	...	...	...	...
	Thajing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sasik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECOND.	Majing	628	808	...	...	...	564	335	
	Barjing	628	808	589	...	230	564	335	
	Thajing ... ..	...	813	...	...	...	...	...
	Sasik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THIRD.	Majing	383	480	...	...	...	...	...
	Barjing	383	480	381	...	...	...	...
	Thajing ... ..	...	440	...	437	...	360	...	
	Sasik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOURTH.	Majing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barjing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thajing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sasik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For all soils and circles 1,144.

APPENDIX C.—Showing cash and

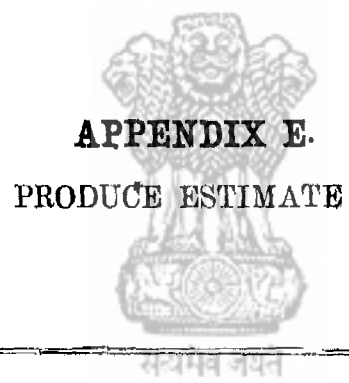
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ASSESSMENT CRICHS.	MAJING AND BARJING.						THAJING.					
	Cash rent.			Grain rent.			Cash rent.			Grain rent.		
	Area.	Rent.	Rent per acre.	Area.	Rent and its value.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Rent per acre.	Area.	Rent and its value.	Average per acre.
	K. M.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	K. M.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	K. M.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	K. M.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
First.	6 5	7 12 1	11 13 0	138 15	169 5 7 225 khal. 16 bare.	9 12 3 1 khal. 13 bare.	5 3	8 13 2	13 11 4	80 1	76 15 10 102 khal. 13 bare.	7 11 10 khal. 5 bare.
Second.	989 1	565 9 7	4 9 2	1,877 13	2,441 14 2 1,937 khal. 10 bare.	10 6 5 6 3 10	305 15	178 15 1	4 6 11	985 10	672 7 2 896 khal. 12 bare.	5 7 4 7 khal. 6 bare.
Third.	1,001 11	415 4 1	3 5 0	1,862 8	1,453 2 0 1,937 khal. 10 bare.	6 3 10	82 19	37 3 5 930 khal. 6 bare.	8 9 4	827 5	696 11 7	6 11 9
Fourth.	3 8	4 4 6	3 0 3	66 7	63 9 7 64 khal. 16 bare.	7 10 8 10 khal. 4 bare.	12 16	4 3 6	2 10 3	120 18	70 11 0 94 khal. 5 bare.	4 10 10 6 khal. 4 bare.

kind rents and the rates deduced therefrom.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CHHAS.						SASIK.						ULTHANG.		
Cash rent.			Grain rent.			Cash rent.			Grain rent.			Cash rent.		
Area	Rent.	Rent per acre.	Area.	Rent and its value.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Rent per acre.	Area.	Rent and its value.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent	Rent per acre.
K. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	K. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	K. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	K. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	K. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	1 4	4 3 2	27 15 9	...	...	...	53 3	31 0 0	4 12 0	...	...	...
				1 Khal.	10 Khal.					52 Khal.				
				12 Bare.	13 Bare.					5 Bare.				
12 17	31 11 1	19 11 8	13 1	7 8 0	4 9 7	11 1	2 12 9	2 0 5	168 5	74 13 0	3 9 0	274 14	56 10 6	1 10 4
				10 Khal.	6 Khal.					99 Khal.	4 Khal.			
					3 Bare.					15 Bare.	5 Bare.			
4 12	4 13 10	8 7 4	2 4	4 5 7	15 13 0	43 19	9 14 0	4 12 8	118 1	50 0 5	3 6 0	222 4	32 10 11	1 2 0
				1 Khal.	6 Khal.						4 Khal.			
				16 Bare.	12 Bare.						10 Bare.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 16	4 12 0	4 5 1

APPENDIX D.—Showing details of fruitful and unfruitful trees.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17														
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.																														
FRUITFUL TREES.																														
Walnut.	Apple.		Pear.		Trel.		Apricot.		Almond.		Peach.		Vine.		Mulberry.		Total.													
	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.												
253	582	510	1,123	87	172	...	6	108	21,811	...	2	67	63	9	58	44	282	11,238	24,101	5,975	17,823	5,573	9,327	107	683	11,655	27,833	22,893	51,934	74,827
GRAND TOTAL.																														
UNFRUITFUL TREES.																														
Total of Fruitful and Unfruitful.	Willows.		Poplar.		Others.		Total.																							
	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.												
100	174	761	911	2	12	11	3	8,205	15,167	3	2	...	21	21	108	9,106	16,379	149,933	149,354	100,350	71,701	121	2,405	250,404	223,460	259,510	239,839	499,349
Total.																														
8	12	28	82	2	3	1,610	2,937	1	3	...	7	1,649	3,044	115,932	51,424	33,829	17,098	364	3,361	150,125	71,883	151,774	74,927	226,701
Total.																														
...	2	...	1	13	118	13	121	3,892	1,220	42	385	90	144	4,024	1,749	4,037	1,870	5,907
Total.																														
361	770	1,302	2,117	91	187	11	11	20,096	40,033	...	71	63	9	63	65	397	22,006	43,645	275,732	219,821	139,794	98,511	682	6,593	416,208	324,925	438,214	368,570	806,784	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	SOIL.	DETAILS	RABT					
			Wheat.	Giram.	Barley.	Kirs.	Matar.	Masur.
FIRST.	MAJING.	Area	25	38	3	2	2	1
		Produce per acre ...	400	420	400	340	340	340
		Total produce ...	10,000	15,960	1,200	680	680	340
		Rate per rupee in seers.	18½	21	23½	20½	20½	18½
	BARING.	Price Rs.	540-8-8	760-0-0	51-1-0	33-2-9	33-2-9	18-0-0
		Area	181	341	28	44	21	16
		Produce per acre ...	400	420	400	340	340	340
		Total produce ...	72,400	143,220	11,200	14,960	7,140	5,440
	BAGH BARING.	Price Rs.	3,913-8-3	6,820-0-0	476-9-6	720-12-1	348-4-8	294-0-10
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	THAJING.	Price Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area	127	97	9	20	9	22½
		Produce per acre ...	320	340	320	340	340	340
		Total produce ...	40,640	32,980	2,880	6,800	3,060	7,480
	BAGH THAJING.	Price Rs.	2,196-12-1	1,570-7-7	122-8-10	331-11-3	149-4-4	404-5-2
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHILAS.	Price Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rate per rupee in seers.	18½	21	23½	20½	20½	18½
	SABK.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area	6	...	...	4	...	3
		Produce per acre ...	300	...	...	285	...	285
	ULTHANG.	Total produce ...	1,860	...	...	1,140	...	855
		Price Rs.	97-4-9	...	...	55-8-9	...	46-8-5
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area	339	476	40	70	32	42
		Total produce ...	124,840	192,160	15,280	23,580	10,880	14,115
		Total price ... Rs.	6,748-1-9	9,150-7-7	650-3-4	1,150-3-10	530-11-8	762-15-5

E—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CROPS.								
Bakla.	Sarshaf.	Vegetables.	Fodder.	Fruit.	Total matured.	Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total sown.
...	2	...	...	...	73	1	3	77
340	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	...	...	29,160	...	...	28,160
20	12	Rs. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25.0.0	per acre.	...	...	1,461-5-2	...	...	1,461-5-2
2	9	2	...	...	644	4	32	680
340	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
680	1,850	...	...	...	258,390	...	...	256,390
34.0.0	112-8.0	10.0.0	...	...	12,738-11.4	...	...	12,738-11.4
...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	50
...
...
...	12	...	...	...	298	5	70	371
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,800	...	...	...	95,640	...	...	95,640
...	150.0.0	...	...	...	4,925-1.3	...	...	4,925-1.3
...	...	1	...	25	26	...	...	26
...	...	Rs. 5	...	...	Rs. 5	...	...	Rs. 5
...
...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5
...	...	7	...	...	7	...	1	8
...	...	Rs. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	12	5	120	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	35	...	...	35	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	13	1	62	76
...
...	...	...	...	...	3,795	...	...	3,795
...	...	...	...	...	199-1-11	...	...	199-1-11
...	...	...	116	...	116	...	...	116
...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	58,000	...	58,000	...	...	58,000
...	...	...	483-5-4	...	483-5-4	...	...	483-5-4
2	23	10	116	75	1,225	11	168	1,404
680	3,450	...	58,000	...	442,985	...	...	442,985
34	287-8.0	50	483-5-4	...	19,647-8-11	...	...	19,647-8-11

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	SOIL.	Detail.	Kharif					
			Tarumba.	China.	Kangni.	Vegetables.	Fruits.	Total matured.
FIRST.	MAJING.	Area	18	...	1	1	...	20
		Produce per acre ...	300	...	300	Rs. 5 per acre.	...	...
		Total produce ...	5,400	...	300	...	...	5,700
		Rate per rupee in seers.	34	26½	26½	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	158-13-2	..	11-5-2	5-0-0	...	175-2-4
	BARING.	Area	176	10	18	4	...	208
		Produce per acre ...	300	300	300	Rs. 5	...	...
		Total produce ...	52,800	3,000	5,400	...	...	61,200
		Price ... Rs.	1,552-15-1	113-3-4	203-12-4	20-0-0	...	1,889-14-9
	BACH BARING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TEAJING.	Area	39	5	...	1	...	45
		Produce per acre ...	240	240	...	Rs. 5	...	...
		Total produce ...	9,360	1,200	...	...	...	10,560
		Price ... Rs.	275-4-8	45-4-6	...	5-0-0	...	225-9-2
	BACH TEAJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHIAS.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Produce per acre...	...	...	...	Rs. 5	...	...
		Rate per rupee in seers.	34	26½	26½	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SASIE.	Area	11	...	...	...	...	11
		Produce per acre ...	200	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Produce ...	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200
		Price ... Rs.	64-11-3	...	...	...	...	64-11-3
	ULTHANO.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL.	Total area	244	15	19	7	...	285
		Total produce ...	69,780	4,200	5,700	...	...	79,680
		Total price... Rs.	2,051-12-2	158-7-10	215-1-8	35-0-0	...	2,460-5-6

E—continued.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31
CROPS.						
Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali	Total sown.	Total matured both crops.	Total sown.	Percentage of State share.	State share.
1	56	77	93	77	...	...
...
...	...	5,700	34,860	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,636-7-6	...	...	...
...	...	175-2-4	1,898-4-10	...	24½	460-5-5
12	460	680	852	680	...	...
...
...	...	61,200	317,590	...	...	...
...	...	1,889-14-9	14,628-10-1	...	24½	4,115-0-6
...	...	...	16,969-3-4	...	...	...
...	50	50	50	50	...	...
...
...
...
2	324	371	341	371	...	...
...
...	...	10,560	106,200	...	...	...
...	...	325-9-2	5,250-10-5	...	24½	1,477-0-2
...	...	...	6,090-12-1	...	...	...
...	26	26	26	26	...	...
...	...	...	5-0-0	5-0-0	...	...
...
...	...	5-0-0	5-0-0	...	...	...
...	7	8	8	8	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	5-0-0	40-0-0	...	24½	11-4-5
...	...	...	46-6-5	...	...	...
...	65	76	24	76	...	...
...
...	...	2,200	5,995	...	...	...
...	...	64-11-3	263-13-2	...	24½	74-3-5
...	...	...	306-1-6	...	...	...
...	116	116	116	116	...	...
...
...	...	...	58,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	483-5-4	...	24½	45-5-1
...	...	...	186-14-2	...	...	...
15	1,103	1,403	1,510	1,404	...	...
...	...	79,660	522,645	...	...	...
...	...	2,480-5-6	22,307-14-5	...	24½	61,183-3-0
...	...	...	25,497-9-6	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE	SOIL.	DETAIL.	RABI					
			Wheat.	Giram.	Barley.	Kirs.	Matar.	Masur.
SECOND.	MAJING.	Area	105	154	54	6	8	1
		Produce per acre ..	395	410	395	340	340	340
		Total produce ...	41,475	63,140	21,330	2,040	2,720	340
		Price... .. Rs.	2,241-14-3	3,006-10-8	907-10-6	99-8-2	132-10-11	16-6-1
	BARJING.	Area	1,763	2,104	939	103	168	83
		Produce per acre ..	395	410	395	340	340	340
		Total produce ...	696,385	862,840	3,70,905	35,020	63,240	21,420
		Rate per rupee in seers.	18½	21	24½	20½	20½	18½
		Price... .. Rs.	37,642-6-11	41,078-1-8	15,783-3-1	1,708-4-8	3,084-14-1	1,157-13-5
	BAGH BARJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	THAJING.	Area	473	282	244	42	70	21
		Produce per acre ..	315	330	315	340	340	340
		Total produce ...	148,995	90,360	76,860	14,280	23,800	7,140
		Price... .. Rs.	8,053-12-6	4,568-9-2	3,270-10-3	696-9-4	1,160-15-11	385-15-1
	BAGH THAJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHHAS.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SABIK.	Area	9	5	9	3	...	2
		Produce per acre ..	260	275	260	285	...	285
		Total Produce ...	2,340	1,375	2,340	855	...	570
		Rate per rupee in seers.	18½	21	23½	20½	20½	18½
		Price... .. Rs.	126-7-10	66-7-7	99-9-2	41-11-4	...	30-12-11
	ULTRANG.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL.	Area	2,350	2,555	1,246	154	264	87
		Total Produce ...	889,195	1,023,515	471,435	52,195	89,760	29,470
		Total Price ... Rs.	48,064-9-6	48,738-12-11	20,061-1-0	2,546-1-6	4,378-8-7	1,592-15-6

E—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CROPS.								
Bakla.	Sarshaf.	Vegetables.	Fodder.	Fruits.	Total matured.	Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total sown.
4	7	...	...	...	339	2	13	354
340	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,360	1,650	...	...	...	133,455	...	...	133,455
68.0-0	87.8-0	...	...	...	6,562-4-7	...	...	6,562-4-7
41	229	8	...	...	5,423	52	283	5,771
340	150	Ra. 5 per acre.	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,940	31,350	...	...	...	2,097,900	...	...	2,097,900
20	12	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
697.0-0	2,682-8-0	40-0-0	...	...	1,04,054-3-8	...	...	1,04,054-3-8
...	...	...	...	37	37	...	...	37
...
...
...
7	65	...	1	...	1,215	13	219	1,447
340	150	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,750	...	500	...	380,065	...	...	3,80,065
119.0-0	812-8-0	...	4-2-8	...	19,092-2-7	...	...	19,092-2-7
...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	14
...
...
...
...	...	24	...	...	24	...	2	26
...	...	Rs. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	120-0-0	...	...	120-0-0	...	...	120-0-0
...	2	...	...	...	30	1	173	204
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	...	...	7,780	...	...	7,780
20	12	Rs. 5 per acre	120	...	...	...	...	...
...	25-0-0	...	...	...	389-0-10	...	...	389-0-10
...	...	...	1,413	...	1,412	...	4	1,416
...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	706,000	...	706,000	...	...	706,000
...	...	...	5,883-5-4	...	5,883-5-4	...	...	5,883-5-4
52	303	32	1,413	51	8,507	68	694	9,269
17,680	45,450	...	706,500	...	3,325,200	...	...	3,325,200
881-0-0	3,787-8-0	160-0-0	5,887-8-0	...	1,38,101-1-0	...	...	1,38,101-1-0

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	SOIL.	DETAIL.	KHARIF					
			Tarumba.	China.	Kangni.	Vegetables	Fruits.	Total matured.
SECOND.	MAJING.	Area	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Produce per acre ...	240	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	240	...	...	...	...	240
		Price... .. Rs.	7-0-11	...	...	...	...	7-0-11
	BAJING.	Area	66	10	...	34	...	110
		Produce per acre ...	240	240	...	Rs. 5 per acre.	...	...
		Total produce ...	15,840	2,400	...	...	...	18,240
		Rate per rupee in in seers.	34	26½	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	465-14-1	90-9-1	...	170-0-0	...	728-7-2
	BAGH BAJING.	Area .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TRAJING.	Area	23	3	...	6	...	32
		Produce per acre ...	195	195	Rs. 5 per acre.	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	4,485	585	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	131-14-7	22-1-2	...	30-0-0	...	183-15-9
	BAGH TRAJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHAPAS.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SABIK.	Area	9	...	...	...	...	9
		Produce per acre ...	185	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	1,485	...	...	...	...	1,485
		Rate per rupee in seers.	34	26½	...	Rs. 5	...	...
	ULTRANG.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	Area	89	13	...	20	...	152
		Total produce ...	22,050	2,885	...	...	...	25,035
		Total price ... Rs.	648-8-5	112-10-3	...	200-0-0	...	961-8-8

E.—continued.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31
CROPS.						
Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total sown.	Total matured both crops.	Total sown.	Percentage of State share.	State share.
...	353	354	340	354	...	...
...
...	...	240	133,895	...	...	...
...	...	7-0-11	{ 5,569-5-6 }	...	24½	1,847-15-4
...	...	...	{ 7,620-7-0 }	...	...	...
...	5,661	5,771	5,546	5,771	...	...
...
...	...	18,240	2,116,140	...	...	...
...
...	...	726-7-2	{ 1,04,780-10-10 }	...	24½	29,474-12-10
...	...	...	{ 1,21,545-9-5 }	...	...	...
...	37	37	37	37	...	...
...
...
...
...	1,415	1,447	1,347	1,447	...	...
...
5,070	...	5,070	385,135	...	...	...
...	...	163-15-9	{ 19,276-2-4 }	...	24½	5,422-6-1
...	...	...	{ 22,360-5-3 }	...	...	...
...	14	14	14	14	...	...
...
...
...
...	26	26	26	26	...	...
...
...	...	...	{ 120-0-0 }	...	24½	33-12-1
...	...	...	{ 139-3-3 }	...	...	...
...	195	204	39	204	...	...
...
...	...	1,485	9,265	...	...	...
...
...	...	43-10-10	{ 432-11-8 }	...	24½	121-11-8
...	...	...	{ 501-15-6 }	...	...	...
...	1,416	1,416	1,412	1,416	...	...
...
...	...	...	706,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 5,683-5-4 }	...	24½	551-10-7
...	...	...	{ 2,274-14-2 }	...	...	...
...	9,117	9,269	8,659	9,269	...	...
...	...	25,035	3,350,235	...	...	...
...	...	981-2-8	{ 1,37,022-3-8 }	...	24½	37,452-4-7
...	...	...	{ 1,54,442-6-7 }	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	SOIL.	DETAIL.	RABI					
			Wheat.	Giram.	Barley.	Kirs.	Matar.	Masur.
THIRD.	MAJING.	Area	31	246	33	1	6	...
		Produce per acre ...	350	380	350	100	100	...
		Total produce ...	10,850	93,480	11,550	100	600	...
		Price ... Rs.	588-7-9	4,451-6-10	491-7-10	4-14-0	29 4-3	...
	BARING.	Area	859	1,912	671	49	204	...
		Produce per acre ...	350	380	350	100	100	100
		Total produce ...	300,650	737,980	234,850	4,900	20,400	4,700
		Price ... Rs.	16,251-5-7	35,149-15-2	9,993 9-10	239-0-5	995-1-11	254-0-10
	BAGH BARING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rate per rupee in seers. Price ... Rs.	16½	21	32½	20½	20½	18½
	TEJING.	Area	188	754	203	23	94	24½
		Produce per acre ...	280	305	280	100	100	100
		Total produce ...	52,640	229,970	56,840	2,300	9,400	2,400
		Price ... Rs.	2,845-6-6	10,950-15-2	2,418 11-7	112-3-2	458-8-7	129-11-8
	BAGH TEJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHIAS.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SASIE.	Area	9	29	13	1	3	...
		Produce per acre ...	230	250	230	80	80	...
		Total produce ...	2,070	7,250	2,990	80	240	...
		Price ... Rs.	111-14-3	345-3-10	127-3-9	3-14-5	11 11-4	...
	ULTEANG.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rate per rupee per acre. Price ... Rs.	18½	21	23½	...	20½	...
	TOTAL.	Area	1,057	2,971	920	74	307	71
		Total produce ...	368,210	1,068,660	306,230	7,380	30,640	7,100
		Total price Rs.	19,797-2-1	50,888-9-1	13,031-1-0	360-0-0	1,494-10-1	383-12-6

E—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CROPS.								
Bakla.	Sarshaf.	Vegetables.	Fodder.	Fruits.	Total matured.	Total failed.	Taradd di and khali.	Total sown.
...	5	...	...	...	322	...	6	328
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	750	...	...	...	117,330	...	...
...	62.8-0	...	...	...	5,626-0-8	...	...	5,626-0-8
9	119	5	1	...	3,906	3	304	4 213
100	150	Rs. 5 per acre.	500	...	...	...	...	...
900	17,850	...	500	...	1,322,710	...	...	1,322,710
45-0-0	1,487-8-0	25-0-0	4-2-8	...	64,435-12-5	...	...	64,435-12-5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...
...
20	12	Rs. 5 per acre.	120	...	...	...	...	...
...
6	60	1	2	...	1,355	5	377	1,737
100	150	Rs. 5 per acre	500	...	...	...	...	...
600	9,000	...	1,000	...	364,150	...	...	364,150
30-0-0	750-0-0	5-0-0	8-5-4	...	17,708-14-0	...	...	17,708-14-0
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...
...
...
...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	13
...	...	Rs. 5.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	45-0-0	...	...	45-0-0	...	...	45-0-0
...	6	...	...	...	61	...	197	258
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	900	...	...	...	13,530	...	...	13,530
...	75-0-0	...	...	...	674-15-7	...	...	674-15-7
...	...	...	698	...	698	...	8	706
...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	349,000	...	349,000	...	...	349,000
...	12	Rs. 5.	120	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,908-5-4	...	2,908-5-4	...	...	2,908-5-4
15	190	15	701	2	6,353	8	897	7,258
1,500	28,500	...	350,500	...	2,166,720	...	...	2,166,720
75-0-0	2,375-0-0	75-0-0	2,920-13-4	...	91,399-0-1	...	...	91,399-0-1

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			KHARIF					
THIRD.	SOIL.	DETAILS.	Tarumba.	China.	Kangni.	Vegetables.	Fruits.	Total matured.
	MAJING.	Area Produce per acre ... Total produce ... Price ... Rs.	... ... 117,330 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 Rs. 5 ... 5-0-0	... ... ... ...	1 5-0-0
	BAJING.	Area Produce per acre ... Total produce ... Price ... Rs.	29 192 5,568 163-12-3	5 192 960 36-3-7	... ... ... ...	14 Rs. 5 per acre ... 70-0-0	... ... ... ...	58 ... 6,528 269-15-10
	BAGH BAJING.	Area Produce per acre ... Total produce ... Rate per rupee in sers. Price ... Rs.	... ... ... 34 ...	... ... ... 26½...	...............	...............	...............	...............
	THAJING.	Area Produce per acre ... Total produce ... Price ... Rs.	16 155 2,480 72-15-1	4 155 620 23-6-4	... ... ... ...	... Rs. 5 ... 15-0-0	... ... ... ...	23 ... 3,100 111-5-5
	BAGH THAJING.	Area Produce per acre ... Total produce ... Price ... Rs.	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...
	CHIAS.	Area Produce per acre ... Total produce ... Price ... Rs.	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...
	SASIK.	Area Produce per acre ... Total produce ... Price ... Rs.	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...
	ULTHANG.	Area Produce per acre ... Total produce ... Rate per rupee per acre. Price ... Rs.	... ... ... 34 ...	... ... ... 26½...	...............	...............	...............	...............
	TOTAL.	Area Total produce ... Price ... Rs.	45 8,048 236-11-4	9 1,560 59-9-17	... ... ...	18 ... 90-0-0	... ... ...	72 9,628 386-5-3

E--continued.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Crops.						
Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total sown.	Total matured both crops.	Total sown.	Percentage of State share.	State share.
...	327	328	323	328	...	...
...
...	...	...	117,330	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,631-0-8	...	...	...
...	...	5-0-0	{ 6,532-0-2 }	...	24½	1,584-0-2
...	4,165	4,213	3,954	4,213	...	...
...
...	...	6,528	1,329,238	...	...	...
...	...	289-15-10	{ 64,705-12-3 }	...	24½	18,201-13-0
...	...	...	75,055-0-5	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	1,714	1,737	1,378	1,737	...	...
...
...	...	3,100	367,250	...	...	...
...	...	111-5-5	{ 17,820-3-5 }	...	24½	5,012-13-3
...	...	...	20,671-7-2	...	...	...
...	2	2	2	2	...	...
...
...
...
...	13	13	8	13	...	...
...
...	...	...	45-0-0	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 52-3-3 }	...	24½	121-10-7
...	258	258	61	258	...	...
...
...	...	...	13,530	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 674-15-7 }	...	24½	189-18-11
...	...	...	782-15-6	...	...	...
...	706	706	698	706	...	...
...
...	...	...	349,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,908-5-4	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 1,124-8-10 }	...	...	272-11-3
...	7,186	7,258	6,425	7,258	...	...
...	...	9,628	2,176 345	...	...	...
...	...	386 5-3	{ 91,755-5-4 }	...	24½	25,273-14-3
...	...	...	1,04,222-3-4	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	SOIL.	DETAIL.	Rabi					
			Wheat.	Giram.	Barley.	Kirs.	Matar.	Masur.
FOURTH.	MAJING.	Area ... ..	...	8	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	260	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	2,080	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	99-0-9	...	...	...	...
	BARING.	Area	1	150	8	...	9	...
		Produce per acre ...	230	260	230	...	100	...
		Total produce ...	230	41,340	1,840	...	900	...
		Price ... Rs.	12-0-11	1,968-9-2	78-1-9	...	43-14-5	...
	BAGH BARING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	THAJING.	Area	8	344	30	...	25	1
		Produce per acre ...	165	215	165	...	100	100
		Total produce ...	1,460	73,960	5,550	...	2,500	100
		Rate per rupee in sow, Price ... Rs.	18½ 80-0-0	21 3,521-14-5	23½ 230-2-9	20½	20½ 121-15-2	18½-18½ 5-6-5
	BAGH THAJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHRAS.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SASIK.	Area ... ..	...	45	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	180	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	8,100	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	385-11-5	...	...	...	...
	ULTBANG.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL.	Area	9	556	38	...	34	1
		Total produce ...	1,710	125,480	7,390	...	3,400	100
		Price ... Rs.	92-6-11	5,975-3-9	314-7-6	...	185-13-7	5-6-5

E—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Crops.								
Bakla.	Sarshaf.	Vegetables.	Fodder.	Fruit.	Total matured.	Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total sown.
...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	12
...
...	...	...	...	...	2,080	...	...	2,080
...	...	...	...	...	99-0-9	...	...	99-0-9
...	2	2	...	...	181	3	36	22-0-220
...	150	Rs. 5 per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	...	...	44,610	...	...	44,610
...	25-0-0	10-0-0	...	...	2,138-3-3	...	...	2138-3-3
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...
...
...	7	2	...	...	417	15	181	563
...	150	Rs. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,050	...	...	...	84,640	...	...	84,640
20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	87-8-0	10-0-0	...	...	4,062-14-9	...	...	4,062-14-9
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	45	...	58	103
...
...	...	...	...	...	8,100	...	...	8,100
...	...	...	...	...	385-11-5	...	...	385-11-5
...	...	...	62	...	62	...	...	62
...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31,000	...	31,000	...	...	31,000
...	...	...	258-5-4	...	258-5-4	...	...	258-5-4
...	9	4	62	3	716	19	229	964
...	1,350	...	31,000	...	170,430	...	...	170,430
...	112-8-0	20-0-0	258-5-4	...	6,944-3-6	...	...	6,944-3-6

APPENDIX

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	SOIL.	DETAIL.	Kharif					
			Tarumba.	China.	Kangni.	Vegetables.	Fruits.	Total matured.
FOURTH.	MAJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BARJING.	Area	3	...	...	...	...	3
		Produce per acre ...	192	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	576	...	...	...	...	576
		Price... .. Rs.	16-15-1	...	...	...	...	16-15-1
	BAGH BARJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TUMJING.	Area	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Produce per acre ...	155	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	155	...	...	...	...	155
		Rate per rupee in sers.	341	...	...	...	...	...
	BAGH TUMJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHHAB.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SABIE.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ULTRANG.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Produce per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Price... .. Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL.	Area	4	...	...	...	...	4
		Total produce ...	731	...	...	...	...	731
		Price... .. Rs.	21-8-0	...	...	...	...	21-8-0

E—continued.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31
CROPS.						
Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total sown.	Total matured both crops.	Total sown.	Percentage of State share.	State share.
...	12	12	8	12	...	...
...
...	...	...	2,080	...	...	...
...	...	...	99-0-9	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 114-14-4 }	...	24½	27-13-10
...	217	220	184	220	...	...
...
...	...	578	45,188	...	...	...
...	...	16-15-1	{ 2,155-2-4 }	...	...	606-3-10
...	...	...	2,499-15-6	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	1	...	...
...
...
...
...	562	563	418	563	...	...
...
...	...	155	84,790	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,067-7-8	...	...	...
...	...	4-8-11	{ 4,718-4-5 }	...	24½	1,144-2-11
...
...	2	2	2	2	...	...
...
...
...
...	1	1	...	1	...	...
...
...
...
...	103	103	45	103	...	...
...
...	...	...	8,100	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 385-11-5 }	...	...	108-8-0
...	...	...	447-8-10	...	...	...
...	62	62	62	62	...	...
...
...	...	...	31,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 258-5-4 }	...	...	24-8-7
...	...	...	99-14-2	...	...	...
...	960	964	790	964	...	...
...	...	731	171,161	...	...	...
...	...	21-8-0	{ 6,965-11-6 }	...	...	1,911-0-2
...	...	...	788-7-3	24½	...	...

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSIGNMENT CIRCLE.	RABI	DETAIL.	Wheat.	Giram.	Barley.	Kirs.	Matar.	Masur.
		Area	161	448	90	9	18	2
GRAND TOTAL OF CIRCLES.	MAJING.	Total produce ...	62,325	174,680	34,080	2,820	4,000	680
		Total price ... Rs.	3,368-14-8	8,317-2-3	1,450-3-4	137-8-11	195-1-11	83-12-1
		Area	2,804	4,546	1,848	198	420	128
	BADING.	Total produce ...	1,069,685	1,785,160	618,795	54,880	91,680	31,560
		Total price ... Rs.	57,819-11-8	85,007-9-10	26,331-11-2	2,677-1-2	4,472-3-1	1705-15-1
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BAGE BADING.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TALING.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BAGE THAJING.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHIAS.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SASIK.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ULTHANG.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL.	Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Crops.								
Bakla.	Sarshaf.	Vegetables.	Fodder.	Fruit.	Total matured.	Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total sown.
4	14	...	...	...	742	4	25	771
1,360	2,100	...	...	...	262,025	...	...	262,025
68-0-0	175-0-0	...	...	...	13,748-11-2	...	...	13,748-11-2
52	359	17	1	...	10,167	63	655	10,884
15,520	53,550	...	500	...	3,721,610	...	...	3,721,610
776-0-0	4,457-8-0	65-0-0	4-2-8	...	1,83,366-14-8	...	...	182,366-14-8
...	...	...	...	88	88	...	1	89
...
...
13	144	3	3	...	3,283	38	797	4,116
2,980	21,600	...	1,500	...	924,495	...	...	924,495
143-0-0	1,800-0-0	15-0-0	12-8-0	...	45,789-0-6	...	...	45,789-0-6
...	...	...	...	43	44	...	...	44
...
...	...	5-0-0	...	...	5-0-0	...	...	...
...	...	40	...	...	40	...	8	48
...
...	...	200-0-0	...	...	200-0-0	...	...	200-0-0
...	8	...	...	...	149	2	490	641
...	1,200	...	...	...	33,205	...	...	33,205
...	100-0-0	...	...	...	1,648-13-9	...	...	1,648-13-9
...	...	...	2,288	...	2,288	...	12	2,300
...	...	...	1,144,000	...	1,144,000	...	...	1,144,000
...	...	...	9,533-5-4	...	9,533-5-4	...	...	9,533-5-4
69	525	61	292	131	16,801	106	1,988	18,895
19,660	78,750	...	1,146,000	...	6,105,335	...	...	6,105,335
993-0-0	6,562-8-0	305-0-0	9,550-0-0	...	2,54,291-13-5	...	...	254,291-13-5

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			KHARIF					
	SOIL.	DETAIL.	Tarumba.	Chiuu.	Kangni.	Vegetables.	Fruits.	Total matured.
GRAND TOTAL OF CIRCLES.	MAING.	Area	19	...	1	2	...	22
		Total produce ...	5,649	...	300	...	...	5,940
		Total price ... Rs.	165-14-1	...	11-5-2	10-0-0	...	187-3-3
	BARING.	Area	274	25	18	52	...	9
		Total produce ...	74,784	6,360	5,400	...	...	86,544
		Total price ... Rs.	2,199-7-6	240-0-0	203-12-4	260-0-0	...	2,903-4-10
	BIGH BARING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	THAJING.	Area	79	12	...	10	...	...
		Total produce ...	16,480	2,405	...	...	...	18,885
		Total price ... Rs.	484-11-3	90-12-0	...	50-0-0	...	625-7-3
	BIGH THAJING.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHHIA.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	5-0-0	...	5-0-0
	SASIE.	Area	20	...	...	...	...	20
		Total produce ...	3,685	...	...	...	...	3,685
		Total price ... Rs.	108-6-1	...	...	...	...	108-6-1
	ULTHANG.	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total price ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL.	Area	392	37	19	65	...	513
		Total produce ...	100,569	8,765	5,700	...	...	115,054
		Total price ... Rs.	2,958-7-11	330-12-0	215-1-6	325-0-0	...	3,829-5-5

E—concluded.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Crops.						
Total failed.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total sown.	Total matured both crops.	Total sown.	Percentage of State share.	State share.
1	748	771	764	771	...	...
...	...	5,940	287,985	...	...	...
...	...	187-3-3	{ 13,935-14-5 } 16,165-10-4	...	24½	3,920-2-9
12	10,503	10,884	10,538	10,884	...	...
...	...	86,544	3,577,429	...	...	...
...	...	2,903-4-10	{ 1,86,270-3-6 } 2,16,073-12-8	...	24½	52,397-14-2
...	89	89	89	89	...	...
...
...
2	4,015	4,118	3,384	4,118	...	...
...	...	18,885	943,380	...	...	...
...	...	625-7-3	{ 48,414-7-9 } 53,840-12-11	...	...	13,056-6-5
...	44	44	44	44	...	...
...
...
...	47	48	41	48	...	...
...
...	...	5-0-0	{ 200-0-0 } 237-13-1	...	...	57-11-1
...	621	641	169	641	...	...
...	...	3,685	36,800	...	...	...
...	...	108-6-1	{ 1,757-3-10 } 2,038-6-4	...	...	494-5-0
...	2,300	2,300	2,288	2,300	...	...
...	...	...	1,144,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 8,533-5-4 } 3,686-3-4	...	...	893-14-6
15	18,387	18,895	17,314	18,895	...	...
...	...	115,054	6,220,299	...	...	...
...	...	3,829-5-5	{ 2,58,121-2-10 } 2,92,402-10-8	...	24½	70,820-5-11

at 10th June 1 of the value enhanced by 18 per cent

APPENDIX F.

Glossary of vernacular terms.

Bakla	...	...	...	...	Beans.
Bulung	...	...	...	...	Cow.
Balties	...	...	...	...	Natives of Baltistan.
Barjing	...	...	...	...	A class of soil, paragraph 25 of Preliminary Report.
Brak	...	...	...	...	A class of soil in Baltistan situated near hill tops.
Bursud	...	...	...	...	A class of soil in Baltistan corresponding to Barjing.
Chas	...	...	...	...	A class of soil, paragraph 25 of Preliminary Report.
Chhang	...	...	...	...	A kind of beer made of giram.
Dard	...	...	...	...	One of the agricultural races, paragraph 8 of Preliminary Report.
Das	...	...	...	...	A class of soil, paragraph 25 of Preliminary Report.
Dimo	...	...	...	...	Female of Yak.
Gara	...	...	...	...	Blacksmith.
Giram	...	...	...	...	Mountain barley.
Gumpa	...	...	...	...	Budhist monastery.
Khal	...	...	...	...	A land and seed measure, paragraph 19 of Assessment Report.
Karas	...	...	...	...	A kind of mattar.
Kung zung	...	...	...	...	A class of soil situated near the village site, paragraph 25 of Preliminary Report.
Thajing	...	...	...	...	A class of soil distant from village site, paragraph 25 of Preliminary Report.
Ul	...	...	...	...	A fodder crop, paragraph 21 of Preliminary Report.
Ulthang	...	...	...	...	Land under ul grass.
Yangma	...	...	...	...	A species of giram grown in highest villages.
Zo	...	...	...	...	Hybrid of ox and yak.
Zomo	...	...	...	...	Female of Zo.